

SENATE—Saturday, January 6, 2001*(Legislative day of Friday, January 5, 2001)*

The Senate met at 12:45 p.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Honorable PATRICK J. LEAHY, a Senator from the State of Vermont.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following prayer:

Sovereign God, we thank You that we have the privilege of living in this land of freedom. This afternoon, as we go to meet in the Chamber of the House of Representatives to count the Electoral College votes, give us a renewed sense of patriotism for our Nation and our Constitution. We ask Your blessing of wisdom and strength on President-elect George W. Bush and Vice President CHENEY as they are confirmed in this historic meeting according to the 12th amendment. God, continue to bless America. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable CHRISTOPHER J. DODD, a Senator from the State of Connecticut, led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U. S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, January 6, 2001.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, section 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable PATRICK J. LEAHY, a Senator from the State of Vermont, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
President pro tempore.

Mr. LEAHY thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES FOR COUNTING OF ELECTORAL VOTES

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed as a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Thereupon, the Senate, preceded by the Secretary of the Senate, Gary Sisco, and the Sergeant at Arms, James W. Ziglar, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives for the counting of electoral votes.

(The proceedings of the counting of electoral votes before the joint session of the two Houses of Congress is printed in the proceedings of the House of Representatives in today's RECORD.)

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT**REPORT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION ENTITLED "UNITED STATES-JORDAN FREE TRADE AREA IMPLEMENTATION ACT OF 2001"—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 1**

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit a legislative proposal to implement the Agreement between the United States of America and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area. Also transmitted is a section-by-section analysis.

The U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement (FTA) provides critical support for a pivotal regional partner for U.S. efforts in the Middle East peace process. Jordan has taken extraordinary steps on behalf of peace and has served as a moderating and progressive force in the region. This Agreement not only sends a strong and concrete message to Jordanians and Jordan's neighbors about the economic benefits of peace, but significantly contributes to stability throughout the region. This Agreement is the capstone of our economic partnership with Jordan, which has also included U.S.-Jordanian cooperation on Jordan's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), our joint Trade and Investment Framework Agreement, and our Bilateral Investment Treaty. This Agreement is a vote of confidence in Jordan's economic reform program, which should serve as a source of growth and opportunity for Jordanians in the coming years.

The U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement achieves the highest possible commitments from Jordan on behalf of

U.S. business on key trade issues, providing significant and extensive liberalization across a wide spectrum of trade issues. For example, it will eliminate all tariffs on industrial goods and agricultural products within 10 years. The FTA covers all agriculture without exception. The Agreement will also eliminate commercial barriers to bilateral trade in services originating in the United States and Jordan. Specific liberalization has been achieved in many key services sectors, including energy distribution, convention, printing and publishing, courier, audiovisual, education, environmental, financial, health, tourism, and transport services.

In the area of intellectual property rights, the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement builds on the strong commitments Jordan made in acceding to the WTO. The provisions of the FTA incorporate the most up-to-date international standards for copyright protection, as well as protection for confidential test data for pharmaceuticals and agricultural chemicals and stepped-up commitments on enforcement. Among other things, Jordan has undertaken to ratify and implement the World Intellectual Property Organization's (WIPO) Copyright Treaty and WIPO Performance and Phonograms Treaty within 2 years.

The FTA also includes, for the first time ever in the text of a trade agreement, a set of substantive provisions on electronic commerce. Both countries agreed to seek to avoid imposing customs duties on electronic transmissions, imposing unnecessary barriers to market access for digitized products, and impeding the ability to deliver services through electronic means. These provisions also tie in with commitments in the services area that, taken together, aim at encouraging investment in new technologies and stimulating the innovative uses of networks to deliver products and services.

The FTA joins free trade and open markets with civic responsibilities. In this Agreement, the United States and Jordan affirm the importance of not relaxing labor or environmental laws in order to increase trade. It is important to note that the FTA does not require either country to adopt any new laws in these areas, but rather includes commitments that each country enforce its own labor and environmental laws.

The U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement will help advance the long-term

U.S. objective of fostering greater Middle East regional economic integration in support of the establishment of a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace, while providing greater market access for U.S. goods, services, and investment. I urge the prompt and favorable consideration of this legislation.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 6, 2001.*

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:48 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by

Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, 107th Congress, the Speaker appoints as tellers on the part of the House to count the electoral votes: Mr. THOMAS of California and Mr. FATTAH of Pennsylvania.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 2, 107th Congress, the Chair reappoints as members of the joint committee to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and the

Vice President-elect of the United States on the 20th day of January 2001, the following Members of the House: Mr. HASTERT of Illinois, Mr. ARMEY of Texas, and Mr. GEPHARDT of Missouri.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY,
JANUARY 8, 2001

At the conclusion of the joint session of the two Houses, and in accordance with the order previously entered, the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 8, 2001, at 12 noon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Saturday, January 6, 2001

The House met at 11 a.m.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord God, in your scriptures "to be elected" is "to be among the chosen."

Down through the years, You have chosen people and given them specific tasks and great responsibilities to accomplish before the world, marvelous deeds in Your Holy Name.

Although all are equal in Your sight, at certain times, You call for certain people. No one is ever rejected by You, but You alone know who should be called to serve You at a particular time to achieve Your purpose, whether it is to correct, affirm, admonish or teach.

As Your people, we are truly blessed. As a people any of us may feel called to lead. But because of Your care for Your people at any given moment, You alone know the ones who should serve. This Nation has come to trust in Your guidance in the unfolding of its history. This Nation turns to You again and seeks Your Spirit that it may be true to all Your commands, learn from its past and be a sign of promise for the future.

As this Chamber hosts the Joint Session of Congress for the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States, be with us. Be with us as before. Be with us as never before.

May those who are elected be received by the people of this Nation with prayer that they may be open to Your power and their leadership in the years ahead. Before You we all stand humbly as servants now and forever. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COMBEST) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. COMBEST led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS-ELECT

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from California (Mr. STARK) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ) kindly come to the well of the House and take the oath of office at this time.

Mr. STARK and Mr. GUTIERREZ appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter. So help you God.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 4, 2001.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted to Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on January 4, 2001, at 3:53 p.m.

Appointments:
Senate National Security Working Group
NATO Parliamentary Assembly
Tellers to count electoral votes
With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAH, *Clerk of the House.*

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 5, 2001.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted to Clause 2(h) of Rule II of

the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on January 5, 2001 at 9:49 a.m.

That the Senate PASSED without amendment H. Con. Res. 1.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAH, *Clerk of the House.*

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO THE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 11, rule X, and clause 11 of rule I, the Chair appoints the following Members of the House to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence:

Mr. Goss of Florida, chairman,
Ms. PELOSI of California.

APPOINTMENT OF TELLERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE TO COUNT ELECTORAL VOTES

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, the 107th Congress, the Chair appoints as tellers on the part of the House to count the electoral votes the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH).

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COMBEST). The Chair will entertain five 1-minutes on each side.

JOYOUS REALIZATION IN REACHING AN END TO A TORTUOUS POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

(Mr. HYDE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, my friends, I join you in the joyous realization that we have reached the end of a very tortuous political campaign, and today is the final act in choosing our national leader.

The United States Supreme Court very unusually had an important role in bringing this to its stated finality. But it did, among several things, one very important thing, and that is reassert the primacy of the legislative branch, the elected legislature, rather than the appointed judicial branch. That is very important.

Today, we can approach this as Americans, not as Republicans, not as

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Democrats, not as conservatives, not as liberals, but as Americans. We can serve the public good, the common good. We are elected to do that. Let us put the bitterness and rancor behind us, and let us move forward to do the job we are sworn to do. God bless America.

OBJECTING TO THE ELECTORAL VOTE COUNT FOR THE STATE OF FLORIDA

(Ms. WATERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, let the RECORD show that on today, Saturday, January 6, I am present on the floor of the House of Representatives prepared to object to the electoral vote count for the State of Florida at the proceedings that will take place at 1 o'clock.

Let the RECORD show that the rules require all objections to be submitted in writing and signed by a Member of the House and a Member of the Senate. As of 11:00 today, I have not been able to identify any U.S. Senator prepared to sign any objections; therefore, all attempts to object may be denied. However, I am voicing my objections to the electoral votes submitted by Florida.

Mr. Speaker, I believe these electoral votes to be illegitimate and unrepresentative of the true popular vote in Florida. Vice President GORE is leading in popular votes in excess of 500,000 votes in this country, and all of Florida's vote recounts are not yet tabulated. The recounts will document that GORE won Florida, despite voter fraud, despite voter intimidation, despite the butterfly ballots, despite the criminal recording of ID numbers on absentee ballots. History will record what really took place in this election.

HOPING TO HEAL WOUNDS AND PUT PEOPLE BEFORE POLITICS

(Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, for the most part, it is a quiet and peaceful day here in Washington.

There is a light dusting of snow outside, and the sun is shining brightly.

This place that the world calls America, but all of us call home, is a special place. There is a good reason for this. We are a peaceful Nation. We are a Nation of laws. We are a Nation that takes pride from the rule of law.

Mr. Speaker, I recognize the frustration from the past election; I often feel the same frustration, but now is the time to move forward, to work together, to work in good faith.

I want to work with my Democrat friends to do what is best for America in areas of education, national security, Social Security, Medicare.

Mr. Speaker, I hope we can heal the wounds and put people before politics today and throughout the coming weeks and the coming months.

EXPRESSING OUTRAGE AND EXASPERATION OF CONSTITUENTS IN MIAMI, FLORIDA

(Mrs. MEEK of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am a born and raised resident of the State of Florida. I do not stand today before this Congress with great pride, because I must object to the way the votes were handled in the State of Florida.

Mr. Speaker, I am here to express the outrage and exasperation of my constituents in Miami, Florida, over the failure of our government and our electoral system in the 2000 Presidential election; 20,000 votes or more were not counted in Miami, Dade County, Florida.

I am standing so that history will show and record my words so that people might better understand what has happened to us in Miami.

We are outraged because African American voters in Florida did everything they were supposed to do, studied the issues. We did our civic duty. We lined up at the polls and we voted; and yet massive numbers of our votes were not counted. We cannot be silent, even though we would like to. First, the importance of this election is important throughout the country. We exercised what we thought was our legal right, only to have it nullified by faulty and defective voting machines distributed discriminatorily, targeted in our neighborhoods, nullified by purge of voting lists, and on and on.

Mr. Speaker, I want America to understand that African Americans were not given process in this election.

TODAY IS A DAY OF STATESMANSHIP, CIVILITY, AND RESPECT

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, just 24 days ago, an agonizingly close, long Presidential election came to a close. Regardless of partisanship or ideology, Americans were touched by Vice President GORE's gracious and heartfelt concession speech. That night he recalled the words of Senator Steven Douglas from nearly a century and a half ago. Following his loss to Abraham Lincoln, Douglass said partisan feeling must yield to patriotism. I am with you, Mr. President, and God bless.

Those words were spoken at a time when divisions in the United States were so severe that the next 5 years saw nearly 700,000 Americans give their

lives in a great Civil War. Certainly today, even with the partisan rancor that accompanies such a close election, we can stand together.

The traditions of our forefathers, the honor of our constitutional democracy, and the spirit of the words of Vice President GORE call for this to be a day of statesmanship, civility, and respect.

VOICING OBJECTION TO TALLY ON PREMISE OF SELF-EVIDENT TRUTH THAT WE ALL ARE CREATED EQUAL

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Alexander Hamilton said the sacred rights of mankind can never be erased or obscured by mortal power. Today is a solemn day, a day to affirm the votes of the American people; yet thousands of Americans' votes were not counted.

□ 1115

I went to Florida and saw thousands of Floridian votes thrown out. After marches in Selma, Alabama and a dream that was enunciated at the Lincoln Memorial, it is imperative that the self-evident truth is that every vote must count.

Therefore, at the tallying of the electoral votes, the voice of the voiceless will be heard as I intend to make a formal objection to the tally on the premise of the self-evident truth that we all are created equal.

I will formally object to the electoral votes of the State of Florida, for the Supreme Court's decision must not substitute for the will of the people. I do believe, as the Declaration of Independence has said, we all are created equal with certain inalienable rights of life, liberty, and, of course, freedom and justice, as I paraphrase.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WILL UPHOLD AND DEFEND CONSTITUTION THROUGH ELECTORAL VOTE COUNTING

(Mr. HAYWORTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, a few short moments ago, the gentleman from California (Mr. STARK) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ) stood in the well of this Chamber, raised their right hands, and, as over 400 of us did earlier this week, swore to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the American people will see us again today uphold and defend that Constitution through the electoral vote count.

Mr. Speaker, some preceding speakers have voiced their displeasure with

the process. It is my hope, Mr. Speaker, that, while passions run high, we never let those passions overtake our purpose, that we remain men and women of high principle and purpose. Though we will have disagreements that may be played out later today, we attempt to restore civility and forsake the vicious and vituperative name calling that taint so many.

BETRAYAL OF DEMOCRACY

(Ms. LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in total outrage over the disenfranchisement of thousands of voters and the real betrayal of our democracy.

I rise today because we will not go gentle into that night. We will not stand silently by to seal the results of an electoral system that is separate and unequal.

We will not stand silently by while African American voters are dismissed from polling places, forced to use antiquated machines, and denied their rightful voice.

I went to Florida to work to get out the vote for the same reason that I have gone overseas as an election observer, because free and fair elections are the very lifeblood of our democracy, because the principle of one person, one vote, must be more than empty rhetoric.

This is not a dispute about chads; this is about fairness.

Martin Luther King, Jr. fought for the right to vote. Medgar Evers died for the right to vote. Today, we stand here in their memory. The right to vote is meaningless if every vote is not counted.

So let the world know that we failed in upholding our democratic principles, and that it was the Reagan-Bush Supreme Court, not the people of the United States, who decided the outcome of this election.

I object to the tallying and to accepting the electoral votes and will formally do so.

CONGRESS READY TO GOVERN AND LEAD IN A BIPARTISAN WAY

(Mr. HUTCHINSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Speaker, we should rejoice today in the beginning of the 107th Congress. We have an opportunity to lead and to govern; and in that, we should take pride in that responsibility.

I noted that friends from the other side of the aisle indicated they will file an objection today to certain electors. I support the right of them to do that under the Constitution of the United States.

But the fact that no Senator has indicated a willingness to join in that objection indicates that that body, and the vast majority of those in this body, say we are ready to move on and accept the results of the election that has been approved under our rule of law.

So today we are ready to govern, to lead in a bipartisan way; and I think that we should rejoice in that. If there has been problems in the election system, we should review that. If there has been a disenfranchisement of any minority voter or any member of the Armed Forces, that should be reviewed. But we should work together in a positive way in this session of Congress.

GROSS VIOLATIONS OF VOTING RIGHTS ACT

(Ms. MCKINNEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, we had our problems in Georgia, but the Florida elections were marred by gross violations of the Voting Rights Act.

Voters who had never been to jail were listed as felons and then were not able to vote. Translators were not provided. A second ID was requested of immigrants even though it was not required.

But while Floridians pored over hanging chads and dimpled ballots, one-third of Florida's African American males were unable to vote because of felony convictions.

The Congress today will rubber stamp these gross violations of the Violating Rights Act. For black voters, these egregious insults must be addressed. It is not the act of voting that is democracy, but the counting of those votes; and that is what measures a true democracy.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COMBEST). The Chair desires to make a statement.

The Chair desires to defer further unanimous consent requests and 1-minute speeches until after the formal ceremony of the day, which is the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 12:55 p.m.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 21 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 12:55 p.m.

□ 1301

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 1 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.

COUNTING ELECTORAL VOTES— JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE HELD PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 1

At 1:02 p.m. the Sergeant at Arms, Wilson Livingood, announced the Vice President and the Senate of the United States.

The Senate entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, headed by the Vice President and the Secretary of the Senate, the Members and officers of the House rising to receive them.

The Vice President took his seat as the Presiding Officer of the joint convention of the two Houses, the Speaker of the House occupying the chair on his left. Senators took seats to the right of the rostrum as prescribed by law.

The joint session was called to order by the Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker and Members of Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and the laws of the United States, are meeting in joint session for the purpose of opening the certificates and ascertaining and counting the votes of the electors of the several States for President and Vice President.

After ascertainment has been had that the certificates are authentic and correct in form, the tellers will count and make a list of the votes cast by the electors of the several States.

The tellers on the part of the two Houses will take their places at the Clerk's desk.

The tellers, Senator DODD and Senator MCCONNELL on the part of the Senate, and Mr. THOMAS and Mr. FATTAH on the part of the House, took their places at the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will open the certificates in alphabetical order and pass to the tellers the certificates showing the votes of the electors in each State, and the tellers will then read, count, and announce the result in each State.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Vice President, I make a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Vice President, we have just completed the closest election in American history.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The gentleman will suspend.

The Chair is advised by the Parliamentarian that, under section 18 of title 3, United States Code, no debate is allowed in the joint session.

If the gentleman has a point of order, please present the point of order.

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Vice President, there are many Americans who still believe that the results we are going to certify today are illegitimate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The gentleman will suspend.

If the gentleman from Florida has a point of order, he may present the point of order at this time. Otherwise, the gentleman will suspend.

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Vice President, I will note the absence of a quorum and respectfully request that we delay the proceedings until a quorum is present.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is advised by the Parliamentarian that section 17 of title 3, United States Code, prescribes a single procedure for resolution of either an objection to a certificate or other questions arising in the matter. That includes a point of order that a quorum is not present.

The Chair rules, on the advice of the Parliamentarian, that the point of order that a quorum is not present is subject to the requirement that it be in writing and signed by both a Member of the House of Representatives and a Senator.

Is the point of order in writing and signed not only by a Member of the House of Representatives but also by a Senator?

Mr. DEUTSCH. It is in writing, but I do not have a Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The point of order may not be received.

The Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Alabama, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

(The certificates being in varying forms, each was read in part sufficient to justify the findings that it was signed by the pertinent electors, duly attested, regular in form, and authentic, and that it reflected the votes announced.)

Senator DODD (one of the tellers). Mr. President, we, the undersigned, being duly elected electors for President and Vice President of the United States of America, for the State of Alabama, at the general election held on Tuesday, November 7, 2000, pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of this State, certify that the following candidates for President and Vice President received the following number of votes, by ballot, at the meeting of electors held December 18, 2000, at the State capitol in Montgomery, Alabama.

□ 1315

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Alabama seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that

George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 9 votes for President and Dick Cheney of the State of Wyoming received 9 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Alaska, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. THOMAS (one of the tellers). We, the undersigned, being duly elected electors for the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that on the 18th day of December, 2000, A.D., in the Municipality of Anchorage, State of Alaska, duly and regularly met and by authority of law vested in us, voted for President of the United States of America with the following result: For President, George W. Bush, 3 votes.

We, the undersigned, being the duly elected electors for the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that on the 18th day of December, 2000, A.D., in the Municipality of Anchorage, State of Alaska, duly and regularly met and by authority of law vested in us, voted for Vice President of the United States of America with the following result: for Vice President, Dick Cheney, 3 votes.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Alaska seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 3 votes for President, and Dick Cheney of the State of Wyoming received 3 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Arizona, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Senator MCCONNELL (one of the tellers). We, the undersigned, being the duly elected, qualified and acting presidential electors for the State of Arizona, do hereby certify that on the 18th day of December, 2000, A.D., at and within the City of Phoenix, County of Maricopa, State of Arizona, duly and regularly met and convened, and then and there, by authority of law in us vested, voted for President of the United States of America, with the following result: for President, George W. Bush, 8 votes.

We, the undersigned, being the duly elected, qualified and acting presidential electors for the State of Arizona, do hereby certify that on the 18th

day of December, 2000, A.D., at and within the City of Phoenix, County of Maricopa, State of Arizona, duly and regularly met and convened and then and there, by authority of law in us vested, voted for Vice President of the United States of America, with the following result: for Vice President, Dick Cheney, 8 votes.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Arizona seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 8 votes for President, and Dick Cheney of the State of Wyoming received 8 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Arkansas, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. FATTAH (one of the tellers). Mr. President, we, the undersigned, duly elected and qualified Presidential Electors for the State of Arkansas for the year 2000, hereby certify that we have met at the State Capitol, Old Supreme Court Chamber, in Little Rock, Arkansas, on December 18, 2000, as provided by law, and have cast our ballot for the President of the United States. We hereby certify that we have cast our separate ballots for the President of the United States as follows: for George W. Bush, in witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names this 18th day of December 2000.

We, the undersigned, duly elected and qualified Presidential Electors for the State of Arkansas, for the year 2000, hereby certify that we have met at the State Capitol, Old Supreme Court Chamber, Little Rock, Arkansas, on December 18, 2000, as provided by law, and have cast our ballot for the Vice President of the United States. We hereby certify that we have cast our separate ballots for the Vice President of the United States as follows: For Dick Cheney, in witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed this 18th day of December 2000.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Arkansas seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 6 votes for President, and Dick Cheney of the State of Wyoming received 6 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair now hands to the gentleman from California and the other tellers the certificate of the electors for President and

Vice President of the State of California, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. THOMAS (one of the tellers). We, the undersigned Electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America (for the respective terms of President and Vice President beginning on the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand and one), being Electors, duly and legally elected, appointed and qualified in and for the State of California, as appears by the annexed list of Electors made, certified and delivered to us by Governor Gray Davis of the State and having the signature of the Governor of said State affixed thereto, having met and convened at the Capitol, in the city of Sacramento, in the State of California, in pursuance of the statutes of the State of California and of the United States, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December, being the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord two thousand, do hereby certify that being so assembled and duly organized, we proceeded to vote by ballot and balloted, first for such President, and then for such Vice President, by distinct ballots.

And we further certify, that the following are two distinct lists, one of the votes for President and the other of the votes for Vice President, so given as aforesaid: AL GORE of Tennessee, 54 votes; JOE LIEBERMAN of Connecticut, 54 votes.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of California seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that AL GORE of the State of Tennessee received 54 votes for President and JOE LIEBERMAN of the State of Connecticut received 54 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the count just made?

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Colorado, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Senator DODD (one of the tellers). I, Donetta Davidson, Secretary of State of the State of Colorado, do hereby certify on the Eighteenth Day of December 2000, The Following Qualified Presidential Electors Met In The Office Of The Governor At Twelve Noon, And Cast Their Votes (8) For The Candidates Of Their Party; Said Candidates Being George W. Bush For President, And Dick Cheney For Vice President.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote for the State of Colorado seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 8 votes for President and Dick Cheney of the State of Wyoming received 8 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the certificate just counted?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the Senator from Connecticut, Mr. DODD, the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Connecticut, and he will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Senator DODD (one of the tellers). We, the undersigned, Electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America, for the respective terms beginning on the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand and one, being electors duly and legally appointed and qualified by and for the State of Connecticut, as appears by the annexed list of electors, made, certified, and delivered to us by the Executive of the State, having met and convened at the Capitol, in Hartford, in said State, in pursuance of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in the manner provided by the laws of the State of Connecticut, on the first Monday after the second Wednesday, being the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord two thousand do hereby certify that being so assembled and duly organized, we proceeded to vote by ballot, and balloted first for such President and then for such Vice President, by distinct ballots. And we further certify, that, the following are two distinct lists: One of the votes for President, and the other, of the votes for Vice President so cast as aforesaid: List of all persons voted for as President, with the number of votes for each, AL GORE of Tennessee, 8. Lists of all persons for as Vice President with the number of votes for each, JOE LIEBERMAN of Connecticut, 8.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Connecticut seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that AL GORE for the State of Tennessee received 8 votes for President and JOE LIEBERMAN of the State of Connecticut received 8 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the certificate just counted?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Delaware, and

they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. THOMAS (one of the tellers). To all persons to whom these presents shall come, greetings. Whereas, an election was held in the State of Delaware, on Tuesday, the seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord 2000, that being the Tuesday next after the first Monday in said month, in pursuance of the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution and Laws of the State of Delaware, in that behalf, for the purpose of choosing by ballot 3 electors for the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, and whereas, the official certificates or returns of said election, held in the several counties of the said State, in due manner made out, signed and executed, have been delivered to me according to the laws of said State, by the Superior Court of said counties; and having examined said returns, and enumerated and ascertained the number of votes for each and every candidate or person voted for as one of such Electors, the result appears as follows, to wit.

This one is different than all the others.

The VICE PRESIDENT. I can tell you where they went if it is not on there.

Mr. THOMAS. For President, AL GORE, 3 votes, and for Vice President JOE LIEBERMAN, 3 votes.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Delaware seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that AL GORE of the State of Tennessee received 3 votes for President and JOE LIEBERMAN of the State of Connecticut received 3 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the certificate just counted?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the District of Columbia, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by the District of Columbia.

Senator McCONNELL (one of the tellers). We, the undersigned, Electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America for terms beginning at noon on the twentieth day of January two thousand and one, being electors duly and legally appointed and qualified by and for the District of Columbia, as appears by the annexed certificate made and delivered to us by the Mayor of the District of Columbia, in accordance with the Act of Congress of June 25, 1948, c. 644, section 1, 62 Stat. 672, do hereby certify, that being so assembled and duly organized, we proceeded to vote by ballot,

and balloted first for President and then for Vice President by distinct ballots. And we further certify that the following are two distinct lists, one of the votes for President and the other of the votes for Vice President, so cast as aforesaid.

List of all the persons voted for as President, with the number of votes for each: ALBERT GORE, two. List of all the persons voted for as Vice President, with the number of votes for each: JOSEPH I. LIEBERMAN, two.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the District of Columbia seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that Al Gore from the State of Tennessee received 2 votes for President and JOE LIEBERMAN of the State of Connecticut received 2 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the certificate just counted?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair now hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Florida, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. FATTAH (one of the tellers). This is the one we have all been waiting for.

We, the undersigned duly elected and serving Electors for President and Vice-President hereby certify that we have this day met in the Executive Offices of the Capitol at Tallahassee, Florida, and cast our votes for President of the United States and our votes for Vice-President of the United States, and that the results are as follows: Those receiving votes for President of the United States and the number of such votes were: George W. Bush, 25. Those receiving votes for Vice-President of the United States and the number of such votes were: Dick Cheney, 25. Done at Tallahassee, the Capitol, this 18th day of December, A.D., 2000.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Florida seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 25 votes for President and Dick Cheney of the State of Wyoming received 25 votes for Vice President.

□ 1330

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. President, I object to the certificate from Florida.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) will present his objection. Is the gen-

tleman's objection in writing and signed by a Member of the House of Representatives and by a Senator?

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. President, and I take great pride in calling you that, I must object because of the overwhelming evidence of official misconduct, deliberate fraud, and an attempt to suppress voter turnout.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair must remind Members that under section 18, title 3, United States Code, no debate is allowed in the joint session.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Thank you, Mr. President. To answer your question, Mr. President, the objection is in writing, signed by a number of Members of the House of Representatives, but not by a Member of the Senate.

Thank you, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thanks the gentleman from Florida for his courtesy. Since the present objection lacks the signature of a Senator, accordingly, the objection may not be received.

Are there other objections?

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. President, I have an objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. For what purpose does the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK) rise?

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. President, I have an objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the objection in writing and signed by a Member of the House and by a Senator?

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. President, it is in writing and signed by myself and several of my constituents from Florida. A Senator is needed, but missing.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the basis previously stated, the objection may not be received. The Chair thanks the gentlewoman from Florida for her courtesy.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Florida, Ms. BROWN, rise?

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. President, I stand for the purpose of objecting to the counting of the vote from the State of Florida as read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the objection in writing and signed by a Member of the House of Representatives and a Senator?

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. President, it is in writing and signed by several House colleagues on behalf of, and myself, the 27,000 voters of Duval County, of which 16,000 of them are African Americans that were disenfranchised in this last election.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The gentleman will suspend. The part of the question that the Chair will put again is, is the objection signed by a Member of the Senate?

Ms. BROWN of Florida. It is not signed by a Member of the Senate. The Senate is missing.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thanks the gentlewoman. The objec-

tion, on the basis previously stated, may not be received.

For what purpose does the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) rise?

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I rise on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus to object to the 25 electoral votes from Florida.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the gentlewoman state an objection, and is it in writing and signed by a Member of the House of Representatives and a Senator?

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. It is in writing, signed by a number of Members of Congress, and because we received hundreds of thousands of telegrams and e-mails and telephone calls, but we do not have a Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the objection signed by a Senator?

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. It is not signed by a Senator, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thanks the gentlewoman from Texas. On the previous basis stated, the objection may not be received.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) rise?

Mr. CUMMINGS. I have an objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The gentleman will state his objection. Is the objection in writing and signed by a Member of the House and a Senator?

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. President, it is in writing and signed by myself on behalf of the many disenfranchised people in the State of Florida, and it is signed along with many of my other colleagues from the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is it signed by a Senator?

Mr. CUMMINGS. No, it is not.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thanks the gentleman from Maryland. On the basis previously stated, the objection may not be received.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Thank you very much, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. For what purpose does the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) rise?

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. President, I have an objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the objection in writing and signed by a Member of the House of Representatives and a Senator?

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. President, thank you for your inquiry. It is in writing, it is signed by myself on behalf of my diverse constituents and the millions of Americans who have been disenfranchised by Florida's inaccurate vote count, along with my House colleagues, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the objection signed by a Senator?

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. President, I do not have a Senator who has signed this objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thanks the gentlewoman from Texas. On the basis previously stated, the objection may not be received.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Thank you, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. For what purpose does the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) rise?

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Vice President, I rise to object to the fraudulent 25 Florida electoral votes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the objection in writing and signed by a Member of the House and a Senator?

Ms. WATERS. The objection is in writing, and I do not care that it is not signed by a Member of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will advise that the rules do care, and the signature of a Senator is required. The Chair will again put that part of the question: Is the objection signed by a Senator?

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Vice President, there are gross violations of the Voting Rights Act from Florida, and I object; and it is not signed by a Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thanks the gentlewoman from California. On the basis previously stated, the objection may not be received.

For what purpose does the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) rise?

Ms. LEE. Mr. President, I have an objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the objection in writing and signed by a Member of the House of Representatives and a Senator?

Ms. LEE. Mr. President, it is in writing and signed by myself on behalf of many of the diverse constituents in our country, especially those in the Ninth Congressional District and all American voters who recognize that the Supreme Court, not the people of the United States, decided this election.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the objection signed by a Senator?

Ms. LEE. Unfortunately, Mr. President, it is not signed by one single Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the basis previously stated, the objection may not be received. The Chair thanks the gentlewoman from California.

For what purpose does the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY) rise?

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. President, I have an objection at the desk to Florida's 25 electoral votes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the objection in writing and signed by a Member of the House of Representatives and a Senator?

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. President, it is in writing and it is signed by my Congressional Black Caucus colleagues, my House colleagues and myself; but it is not signed by one single Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thanks the gentlewoman from Georgia. On the basis previously stated, the objection may not be received.

For what purpose does the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) rise?

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. President, I want to voice my objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the objection in writing and signed by a Member of the House of Representatives and a Senator?

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. President, it is in writing, and I have signed it on behalf of not only myself and other colleagues of the House but my constituents. Unfortunately, I have no authority over the United States Senate and no Senator has signed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thanks the gentlewoman from Hawaii. On the basis previously stated, the objection may not be received.

For what purpose does the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) rise?

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. President, I rise in objection to the Florida electoral votes, and I rise to object to the process that, indeed, that voters do count, the essence of democracy demands that we speak to it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the objection in writing and is it signed by a Member of the House of Representatives and a Senator?

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. President, it is in writing and it is signed by more than 10 of my Members in the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the objection signed by a Senator?

Mrs. CLAYTON. Unfortunately, it is not.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the basis previously stated, the objection may not be received. The Chair thanks the gentlewoman from North Carolina.

Are there any other objections?

For what purpose does the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY) rise?

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. President, I object to Florida's electors, and in view of the fact that debate is not permitted in joint session and pursuant to title 3, I move that the House withdraw from the joint session in order to allow consideration of the facts surrounding the slate of electors from Florida.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will remind the Members of the joint session that even though a Member's motion may affect only one House, the statutory principle of bicameral signatures must, nevertheless, be applied. The gentlewoman will suspend.

Reading sections 15 through 18 of title 3, United States Code, as a coherent whole, the Chair holds that no procedural question is to be recognized by the presiding officer in the joint session unless presented in writing and signed by both a Representative and a Senator.

Is the gentlewoman's motion in writing and signed by a Member and a Senator?

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. President, the motion is in writing, it is at the desk,

and because it involves the prerogatives of the House, therefore Senate assent is not required.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will advise the gentlewoman respectfully that reading sections 15 through 18 of title 3, U.S. Code, as a whole, the Chair holds that no procedural question, even if involving only one House of Congress, is to be recognized by the presiding officer in the joint session, unless presented in writing and signed by both a Representative and a Senator.

Because the gentlewoman's motion is not signed by a Senator, on the basis previously stated, the motion may not be received. The Chair thanks the gentlewoman from Georgia.

For what purpose does the gentleman from California rise?

Mr. FILNER. I have an objection to the electoral votes from Florida.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the objection in writing; is it signed by a Member of the House of Representatives and a Senator?

Mr. FILNER. No, it is not in writing, but I rise in solidarity with my colleagues who have previously expressed their objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The objection will not be allowed on the previous basis.

Mr. FILNER. I thank the President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. For what purpose does the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) rise?

Ms. WATERS. I have a motion of objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the motion in writing, and is it signed by a Member of the House of Representatives and a Member of the Senate?

Ms. WATERS. The motion is in writing, Mr. President, and I rise to offer a motion to withdraw from the joint session. There is no reference to the section that you have referenced to quorum or withdrawal.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will respectfully advise the gentlewoman from California that sections 15 through 18 of title 3, as previously stated, in the opinion of the Chair and the Parliamentarians require the Chair to rule that no procedural question is to be recognized by the Presiding Officer in the joint session, even if it applies to only one House, unless presented in writing and signed by both a Representative and a Senator.

Since the Chair has been advised that the gentlewoman's motion is not signed by a Senator, on the basis previously stated, the motion may not be received.

Ms. WATERS. Let the RECORD show that is an opinion. It is not written in that section in reference to quorum or withdrawal.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thanks the gentlewoman from California.

Are there any further objections to the certificate just counted?

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. President, I rise to make a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the point of order in writing, and is it signed by a Member of the House of Representatives and a Senator?

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. President, being that this is a solemn day and a day that we are affirming the voices of the American people, we wish to delay this until a quorum has been maintained.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The gentleman will be advised, as all Members of the joint session will be advised, that a motion for the presence of a quorum is not in order unless it is signed by a Member of the House of Representatives and a Senator.

Since the Chair is advised that the gentleman's motion is not signed by a Senator, it is not received.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Thank you, Mr. President. It is signed by me, but I do not have a Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thanks the gentleman from Texas.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON) rise?

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. President, I have an objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the gentleman's objection in writing and signed by a Member of the House of Representatives and a Senator?

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Yes, sir, I have signed it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the objection signed by a Senator?

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. President, I am objecting to the idea that votes in Florida were not counted; and it is a sad day in America, Mr. President, when we cannot find a Senator to sign these objections. New Democratic Senators will not sign the objection, Mr. President. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The gentleman will suspend. The Chair thanks the gentleman from Illinois, but, on the basis previously stated, the objection is not in order.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) rise?

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. President, point of order. Would the President advise whether or not there is an opportunity to appeal the ruling of the Chair?

□ 1345

The VICE PRESIDENT. This is going to sound familiar to you, to all of us.

The Chair finds that section 17 of title 3, United States Code, prescribes a single procedure for resolution of either an objection to a certificate or other questions arising in the matter. The Chair rules that the appeal is subject to the requirement that it be in writing and signed by both a Member of the House of Representatives and a Senator. Since the Chair presumes that it is not signed by a Senator, it is not received on the basis previously stated.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. We did all we could, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thanks the gentleman from Florida.

Are there further objections?

Ms. WATERS. Further objection, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. For what purpose does the gentleman from California (Ms. WATERS) rise?

Ms. WATERS. Mr. President, I rise to ask unanimous consent that the debate on this issue go forward.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Notwithstanding the fact that objections were heard, the Chair is advised that that request should not even be entertained.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON) rise?

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. President, is it possible to ask at this hour for a Democratic Senator to sign one of these Democratic objections by unanimous consent? Is that within the House rules?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will advise the gentleman from Illinois that any Member of either Chamber may do as he or she wishes, so long as it is within the rules of the joint session. So it is possible, as long as it does not violate the rules, but the Chair will not entertain debate, because that is a violation of the rules of the joint session.

If there is no further objection, the Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Georgia, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Senator DODD (one of the tellers). Certificate of Ascertainment. On November 7, 2000, the following people were appointed electors of President and Vice President of the United States, each receiving 1,419,720 votes:

Certificate of Vote of the 2000 Electors From Georgia. We, the undersigned, being the duly elected and qualified electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America from the State of Georgia, and hereinafter referred in this Certificate as the 2000 Electors from the State of Georgia, do hereby certify the following:

That the undersigned 2000 electors from the State of Georgia convened and organized at the State Capitol, in the City of Atlanta, County of Fulton, Georgia, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 18th day of December 2000, to perform the duties enjoined upon them:

That Frederick E. Cooper presided and Eric J. Tanenblatt served as Secretary for the meeting.

That the undersigned 2000 Electors from the State of Georgia cast each of their respective ballots for President of the United States of America, as follows, Signed by the pertinent Electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Georgia

seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 13 votes for President, and Dick Cheney of the State of Wyoming received 13 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Hawaii, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. THOMAS (one of the tellers). WE, the undersigned, Electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America, for the respective terms beginning on the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand, being electors duly and legally appointed and qualified by and for the State of Hawaii, as appears by the annexed list of electors, made certified and delivered to us by the Executive of the State, having met and convened at the Capitol, in Honolulu, in said State, in pursuance of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and in the manner provided by the laws of the State of Hawaii, on the first Monday after the second Wednesday, being the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord two thousand.

Do Hereby Certify, That the following are two distinct lists, one of the votes for President and the other of the votes for Vice President. For President, AL GORE of Tennessee; for Vice President, JOE LIEBERMAN of Connecticut.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Hawaii seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom, 4 votes for President and 4 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Idaho and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Senator MCCONNELL (one of the tellers). We, the undersigned electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the respective terms beginning on the twentieth day of January, two thousand and one, being Electors duly and legally appointed and qualified by and for the State of the Idaho, as appears by the annexed certificate made and delivered to us by the Executive of said State, having met

agreeably to the provisions of law at Boise, in the State of Idaho, on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December of the year two thousand, being the eighteenth day of said month, do hereby certify that being so assembled and duly organized, we proceeded to vote by ballot and balloted first for President and then for Vice President by distinct ballots.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote the State of Idaho seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 4 votes for President and Dick Cheney of the State of Wyoming received 4 votes for Vice President.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Illinois, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. FATTAH (one of the tellers). Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and Mr. President.

From the State of Illinois, Certificate of Vote.

KNOW ALL BY THESE PRESENT: That we, the undersigned, electors of the President and Vice President of the United States of America, duly and legally elected and appointed as such on the Seventh day of November, 2000, or chosen as provided by law for the filling of vacancies of Presidential Electors by and for the State of Illinois, as appears by annexed certificates made and delivered to us by the Illinois State Board of Elections.

DO HEREBY CERTIFY that we met and convened, as provided by law, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the Capitol, in the City of Springfield, in the State of Illinois, on the Eighteenth day of December, 2000, being the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December next following our appointment, and organized, by electing Michael J. Madigan Chairman and Constance A. Howard, Secretary of the College of Electors of the State of Illinois; and we further certify that we then proceeded to vote by ballot and voted first for President of the United States and then for Vice President of the United States by distinct ballots; and that the following are the two distinct lists, one of the votes for President and the other the votes for Vice President, so cast as aforesaid:

AL GORE, 22, for President; JOE LIEBERMAN, 22, for Vice President.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Illinois seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that

AL GORE of the State of Tennessee received 22 votes for President and JOE LIEBERMAN of the State of Connecticut received 22 votes for Vice President.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Indiana, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Senator DODD (one of the tellers). We, the undersigned, duly elected and qualified as electors for President and Vice President of the United States of America, for the respective terms beginning on the twentieth day of January 2001, and for the State of Indiana, as appears by the annexed certificates mailed and delivered to us by the Governor of this State, its chief executive officer, having met and convened agreeably to the provisions of the law in the chamber of the Indiana House of Representatives at Indianapolis, Indiana on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December, 2000, being the eighteenth day of this month.

Do hereby certify, that being so assembled and duly organized, we proceeded to vote by ballot, and balloted first for President and then for Vice President by distinct ballots.

We further certify that the following are 2 distinct lists, one of the votes for President and the other of votes for Vice President, so cast as aforesaid:

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Indiana seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 12 votes for President and Dick Cheney of the State of Wyoming received 12 votes for Vice President.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the Certificate of the Electors for President and Vice President of the State of Iowa. They will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. THOMAS (one of the tellers). The State of Iowa, Executive Department in the Name and By The Authority of The State of Iowa. CERTIFICATE OF VOTE OF ELECTORS FOR THE STATE OF IOWA.

We, the undersigned, the duly elected Electors for the State of Iowa for President and Vice President of the United States, meeting at the State Capitol in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, on this 18th day of December,

2000, in accordance with law, do hereby certify that on this date we have given our votes for President and Vice President of the United States for the term commencing January 20, 2001, and that all of the votes given by us for the said offices are as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AL GORE, 7 votes; FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, JOE LIEBERMAN, 7 votes.

Mr. President, signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

The certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Iowa seems to be in regular form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that AL GORE of the State of Tennessee received 7 votes for President, and JOE LIEBERMAN of the State of Connecticut received 7 votes for Vice President.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Kansas, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Senator MCCONNELL (one of the tellers). We, the undersigned, electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America for the respective terms beginning on the twentieth day of January, A.D., two thousand and one, being electors duly and legally appointed and qualified by and for the State of Kansas, as appears by the annexed certificate made and delivered to us by the executive of said State, having met and convened, agreeably to the provisions of law, at Topeka in said State of Kansas on the first Monday after the second Wednesday of December of the year two thousand, being the eighteenth of said month.

DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That being so assembled and duly organized, we proceeded to vote by ballot, and balloted first for President and then for Vice President by distinct ballots;

AND WE FURTHER CERTIFY, That the following are two distinct lists, one of the votes for President and the other of the votes for Vice President, so cast as aforesaid:

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Kansas seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 6 votes for President, and Dick Cheney of the State of Wyoming received 6 votes for Vice President.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice

President of the commonwealth of Kentucky, and they will read the certificates and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

□ 1400

Senator MCCONNELL (one of the tellers). Pursuant to the 12th Amendment of the United States Constitution in section 7 through 11 of title III of the United States Code, we, the undersigned electors for the Republican party in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do provide you with this certificate of votes for President and Vice President of the United States of America.

Attached to the certificate is the ballot for President and the ballot for Vice President and a list of the electors furnished to us at the direction of the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the Commonwealth of Kentucky seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 8 votes for President, and Dick Cheney of the State of Wyoming received 8 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Louisiana, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. FATTAH (one of the tellers). The State of Louisiana, pursuant to the laws of the United States of America, I, M.J. "Mike" Foster, Jr., Governor of Louisiana, do hereby certify that Mike Foster and Suzanne Haik Terrell for the State at Large, Patricia Brister for the First District, Donald Ensenat, for the Second District, Al Lippman for the Third District, Michael Woods, Sr. for the Fourth District, Elizabeth Levy for the Fifth District, Heulette Fontenot, Jr. for the Sixth District, and Steve Jordan for the Seventh District were duly elected Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, on the part of the State of Louisiana, agreeable to the provisions of the laws of the State of Louisiana, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States of America, for the purpose of giving their votes for President and Vice President of the United States for the term prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, to begin on the 20th day of January, A.D., 2001.

It is signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Louisiana seems to be regular in form and au-

thentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 9 votes for President, and Dick Cheney of the State of Wyoming received 9 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Maine, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Senator DODD (one of the tellers). The State of Maine. We, the undersigned, having been duly appointed and qualified by and for the State of Maine to be Electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the respective terms commencing on the twentieth day of January in the year two thousand and one, having met in convention in the Chamber of the House of Representatives at Augusta, in the State of Maine, in pursuance of the directions of the Congress of the United States, on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December, being the eighteenth day of December, in the year two thousand; Hereby Certify, That, a vote by two distinct ballots was held; first, for President of the United States, and, then, for Vice President of the United States; and We further Certify, That, the following are two distinct lists; one, of the votes for President, and the other, of the votes for Vice President, so cast as aforesaid, signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Maine seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that AL GORE of the State of Tennessee received 4 votes for President, and JOE LIEBERMAN of the State of Connecticut received 4 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Maryland, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. THOMAS (one of the tellers). STATE OF MARYLAND, CITY OF ANNAPOLIS, MEETING OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, WE, the undersigned, Mary Ann E. Love, Ina Taylor, Howard Friedman, Beatrice P. Tignor, Mary Butler Murphy, Gregory Pecoraro, Clarence W. Blount, Gene W. Counihan, Mary Jo Neville, and Thomas V. Mike Miller, being Electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America for the respective terms beginning on the 18th

day of December, 2000, duly and legally appointed and qualified by and for the State of Maryland, as appears by the annexed certificate made and delivered to us by his excellency, Honorable Parris N. Glendening, the Executive of said State, having met pursuant to the provisions of law, in the State House at Annapolis, in said State of Maryland, on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December 2000, being the 18th day of said month, do hereby certify that after being so assembled and duly organized, we proceeded to vote by ballot and balloted first for President of the United States and then for Vice President of the United States by distinct ballots and that the following are two distinct lists, one of the votes for President and the other of the votes for Vice President, so cast as aforesaid:

LIST NO. 1 VOTES FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. RESULT: AL GORE, 10 VOTES.

LIST NO. 2 VOTES FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. RESULT: JOE LIEBERMAN 10 VOTES.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Maryland seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that AL GORE of the State of Tennessee received 10 votes for President, and JOE LIEBERMAN of the State of Connecticut received 10 votes for President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Senator MCCONNELL (one of the tellers). WE, the undersigned, ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the respective terms beginning at noon on the twentieth day of January, in the year two thousand and one, being Electors duly and legally appointed and qualified by and for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as appears by the annexed certificate, made and delivered to us by the Executive of the Commonwealth, having met and convened, agreeably to the provisions of law, at the State House, in Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December next following our appointment, being the eighteenth day of December, in the year two thousand.

DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That being so assembled and duly organized, we proceeded to vote by ballot, and balloted first for such President, and then for such Vice President, by distinct ballots,

AND WE FURTHER CERTIFY, That the following are two distinct lists, one of the votes for President, and the other of the votes for Vice President, so cast, as aforesaid.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that AL GORE from the State of Tennessee received 12 votes for President, and JOE LIEBERMAN of the State of Connecticut received 12 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Michigan, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. FATTAH (one of the tellers). Mr. President, we, the undersigned Electors of the State of Michigan for President and Vice President, elected in the General Election held in the State of Michigan on November 7, 2000, and duly convened at the State Capitol in Lansing, Michigan, this 18th day of December, A.D. 2000, due hereby certify that the following are lists of all votes given by us for the office of President and Vice President, respectively, of the United States:

1. Votes cast for AL GORE for President of the United States . . . Eighteen . . . 18.

2. Votes cast for JOE LIEBERMAN for Vice President of the United States . . . Eighteen . . . 18.

In witness whereof, signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Michigan seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that AL GORE of the State of Tennessee received 18 votes for President, and JOE LIEBERMAN of the State of Connecticut received 18 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Minnesota, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Senator DODD (one of the tellers). We, the undersigned, duly elected and qualified as electors for President and Vice President of the United States of America for the respective terms beginning on the twentieth day of January 2001 in and for the State of Minnesota, as appears by the annexed certificates mailed and delivered to us by the Governor of this State, its chief ex-

ecutive officer, having met and convened agreeable to the provisions of the law, in the executive chamber at the State Capitol at Saint Paul, Minnesota, on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December 2000, being the eighteenth day of this month, Do hereby certify, that being so assembled and duly organized, we proceeded to vote by ballot, and balloted first for President and then for Vice President by distinct ballots.

And we further certify that the following are two distinct lists, one of the votes for President and the other of the votes for Vice President, so cast as aforesaid.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote for the State of Minnesota seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that AL GORE of the State of Tennessee received 10 votes for President, and JOE LIEBERMAN of the State of Connecticut received 10 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Mississippi, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. THOMAS (one of the tellers). Certificate of Vote.

We, the seven (7) presidential electors elected in Mississippi at the November 7, 2000, General Election, assembled in Jackson, Mississippi on December 18, 2000, hereby certify that we have cast our seven (7) electoral votes for the Office of President of the United States for George W. Bush.

We, the seven (7) Presidential electors elected in Mississippi at the November 7, 2000, General Election, assembled in Jackson, Mississippi, on December 18, 2000, hereby certify that we have cast our seven (7) electoral votes for the Office of Vice-President of the United States for Dick Cheney.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Mississippi seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 7 votes for President, and Dick Cheney of the State of Wyoming received 7 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Missouri, and

they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Senator MCCONNELL (one of the tellers). BE IT KNOWN, that we, the undersigned electors for President and Vice-President, do hereby certify that all of the votes of the State of Missouri given for President and all of the votes of the State of Missouri given for Vice President are contained herein.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we, the undersigned electors for President and Vice-President, hereunto set our hands and caused the Great Seal of the State of Missouri to be affixed at the City of Jefferson, State of Missouri, this 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord Two Thousand.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Missouri seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 11 votes for President, and Dick Cheney of the State of Wyoming received 11 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Montana, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. FATTAH (one of the tellers). The State of Montana, Mr. President, the certificate reads:

WE, the undersigned, Electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America for the respective terms beginning on the twentieth day of January, 2001, being the electors duly appointed or elected as replacements and qualified by and for the State of Montana, as appears on the annexed certificate made and delivered to us by the Executive of the said state and annexed copy of our certificate of election of replacements, having met, agreeable to the provisions of law, at Helena, the Capital of said State of Montana, on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December, in the year 2000, being the eighteenth day of said month.

DO HEREBY CERTIFY, that being so assembled and duly organized, we proceeded to vote by ballot, and balloted first for President and then for Vice President by distinct ballots.

AND WE FURTHER CERTIFY, that the following are the two distinct lists, one of the votes for President and the other of the votes for Vice President, so cast as aforesaid:

For George W. Bush of Texas, 3 votes, and for Vice President, Dick Cheney of Wyoming, 3 votes, signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral votes of the State of Montana

seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 3 votes for President, and Dick Cheney of the State of Wyoming received 3 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Nebraska, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Senator DODD (one of the tellers). We, do hereby certify that the attached document contains the list of electoral votes from the State of Nebraska, the office of President of the United States and Vice President of the United States, signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Nebraska seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 5 votes for President, and Dick Cheney of the State of Wyoming received 5 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Nevada, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

□ 1415

Mr. THOMAS (one of the tellers). State of Nevada, Executive Department, State of Nevada, Certificate of Vote, WE THE UNDERSIGNED, Electors for President and Vice President of the United States of America for the respective terms beginning at noon on the twentieth day of January, 2001, being Electors duly and legally appointed and qualified by and for the State of Nevada, as appears by the annexed Certificate of Ascertainment, having met and convened, agreeably to the provision of law, at Carson City, in said state of Nevada at 2 o'clock p.m. on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December of the year two thousand, being the eighteenth day of said month;

DO HEREBY CERTIFY, that being so assembled and duly organized, we proceeded to vote by ballot, and balloted first for President and then Vice President by distinct ballots;

AND WE FURTHER CERTIFY, that the following are the votes for President and Vice President, so cast as aforesaid:

GEORGE W. BUSH received four (4) votes. DICK CHENEY received four (4) votes.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested, Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Nevada seems to be regular in form and authentic; and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 4 votes for President, and Dick Cheney of the State of Wyoming received 4 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Hearing none, the Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President for the State of New Hampshire. They will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Senator MCCONNELL (one of the tellers). We the undersigned, Electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America for the term beginning on the twentieth day of January, 2001, being electors duly elected and qualified by and for the State of New Hampshire, as appears by the annexed certificate, having met and organized at the State House in Concord in said State in accordance with the Act of Congress approved February 3, 1887, and acts supplementary thereto, approved October 19, 1888, May 29, 1928, and June 5, 1934, on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December 2000, being the eighteenth day of said month, then and there proceeded to vote by ballot for such President by distinct ballots and for such Vice President by distinct ballots.

We hereby certify that the following person received votes for President of the United States:

George W. Bush of Austin, Texas had four votes.

We hereby certify that the following person received votes for Vice President of the United States:

Dick Cheney of Wilson, Wyoming had four votes.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of New Hampshire seems to be regular in form and authentic. It appears, therefrom, that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 4 votes for President and Dick Cheney of the State of Wyoming received 4 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Hearing none, the Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of New Jersey, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. FATTAH (one of the tellers). State of New Jersey, Certification of Electors. We, the undersigned, Paul M. Bangiola, Angelo R. Bianchi, Mamie Bridgeforth, Dennis P. Collins, John

Garrett, Deborah Lynch, Patricia McCullough, John P. McGreevey, June B. Montag, W. Michael Murphy, Jeffrey L. Nash, Barbara A. Plumeri, Julia Valdivia, Stephen S. Weinstein, and Charles Wowkanech;

Electors of President and Vice President for the State of New Jersey do hereby certify that the annex hereto is an original certificate of ascertainment and an original certificate of vote which lists the electoral votes of the State of New Jersey for President and Vice President.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral votes of the State of New Jersey seem to be regular in form and authentic; and it appears therefrom that AL GORE from the State of Tennessee received 15 votes for President and that JOE LIEBERMAN of the State of Connecticut received 15 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Hearing none, the Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of New Mexico, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Senator DODD (one of the tellers). Mr. President, STATE OF NEW MEXICO, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, CERTIFICATE OF VOTE.

Pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the United States of America and the laws of the State of New Mexico, we, the undersigned, being the five duly elected presidential electors of New Mexico, do hereby certify that, at the meeting held on December 18, 2000, in the Office of the Secretary of State in the Capitol, the ballots cast for President and Vice President of the United States of America were as follows:

For AL GORE as President of the United States, five votes;

For JOE LIEBERMAN as Vice President of the United States, five votes.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of New Mexico, this 18th day of December, A.D. 2000.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of New Mexico seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that AL GORE of the State of Tennessee received 5 votes for President, and JOE LIEBERMAN of the State of Connecticut received 5 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Hearing none, the Chair hands to the tellers the

certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of New York. They will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. THOMAS (one of the tellers). State of New York: We, the undersigned, Electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America, being Electors duly and legally appointed and qualified in and for the State of New York, as appears by the annexed list of Electors, made, certified and delivered to us by the Executive of the said State, and having the signature of the Governor of said State affixed thereto; and the annexed certificate as to filling of vacancies made and certified by the president and secretaries of the Electoral College;

Do hereby Certify, That the said Electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the State of New York, as by law required, convened at the Capitol of the said State, in the City of Albany, on the eighteenth day of December, 2000, at twelve o'clock noon of that day;

And we do hereby further Certify, That, being so assembled and duly organized, we proceeded to vote by ballot, first for such President, and then for such Vice President, by distinct ballots.

And we further Certify, That the following are two distinct lists, one of the votes for President, and the other of the votes for Vice President, so given as aforesaid:

NAMES OF PERSONS VOTED FOR:
AL GORE of the State of Tennessee, 33.
NAMES OF PERSONS VOTED FOR:
JOE LIEBERMAN of the State of Connecticut, 33.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of New York seems to be regular in form and authentic; and it appears therefrom that AL GORE of the State of Tennessee received 33 votes for President and JOE LIEBERMAN of the State of Connecticut received 33 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Hearing none, the Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of North Carolina, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Senator McCONNELL (one of the tellers). We, the undersigned, being the duly elected, qualified and acting presidential electors for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that on the 18th day of December, 2000, in the City of Raleigh, State of North Carolina, duly and regularly met and convened and then and there, by authority of law in us vested, voted for President and Vice President of the United States of America, with the following results:

For President: George W. Bush, 14 votes.

For Vice President: Dick Cheney, 14 votes.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of North Carolina seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 14 votes for President, and Dick Cheney of the State of Wyoming received 14 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Hearing none, the Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of North Dakota, and they will read the certificate and count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. FA'TTAH (one of the tellers). We, the undersigned electors for President and Vice President of the United States of America, as chosen by the voters of North Dakota on November 7, 2000, and as listed on the attached Certificate of Ascertainment made and delivered to us by the Executive of said state, having met according to the provisions of federal and state law at Bismarck, in said state of North Dakota, on the first Monday after the second Wednesday of December of year 2000, being the eighteen day of the said month;

Do hereby certify, that being so assembled and duly organized, we proceeded to vote by ballot, and balloted first for President and then for Vice President by distinct ballots;

And, we further certify that the following are two distinct lists, one showing the votes cast for President and the other showing the votes cast for Vice President, so cast as aforesaid:

For President: George W. Bush, 3 votes.

For Vice President, Dick Cheney, 3 votes.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of North Dakota seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 3 votes for President, and Dick Cheney from the State of Wyoming received 3 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Hearing none, the Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Ohio, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of votes cast by that State.

Senator DODD (one of the tellers). State of Ohio. We the undersigned,

Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States of America for the respective terms of four years beginning on the Twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord two thousand one, being electors duly and legally appointed and qualified by and for the State of Ohio, as appears by the annexed list of Electors, made, certified and delivered to us by the Executive of the State, having met and convened at the Statehouse, in the City of Columbus, in the State of Ohio, in pursuance of the direction of the Legislature of said State, on the First Monday after the Second Wednesday in December, being the Eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord two thousand;

Do hereby certify, That, being so assembled and duly organized, we proceeded to vote by ballot, and balloted first for such President, and then for such Vice-President, by distinct ballots;

And We Further Certify, That the following are two distinct lists; one, of the votes cast for President, and the other of the votes for Vice-President, so cast as aforesaid.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Ohio seems to be regular in form and authentic; and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 21 votes for President, and Dick Cheney of the State of Wyoming received 21 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Hearing none, the Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Oklahoma, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. THOMAS (one of the tellers). State of Oklahoma. For President of the United States of America, the Electors duly chosen for the State of Oklahoma cast their votes as follows:

George W. Bush, Eight (8) votes.

For Vice President of the United States, the Electors duly chosen for the State of Oklahoma cast their votes as follows:

Dick Cheney, Eight (8) votes.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Oklahoma seems to be regular in form and authentic; and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 8 votes for President, and Dick Cheney of the State of Wyoming received 8 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Hearing none, the Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Oregon, and they will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Senator MCCONNELL (one of the tellers). We, the undersigned electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America for the respective terms beginning at noon on January 20, 2001, being electors legally elected and qualified in and for the State of Oregon, appears by the attached certificate made and delivered to us by the executive of the said State, having met, in accordance with law, at Salem, Oregon on December 18, 2000, the first Monday after the second Wednesday of the month:

Do hereby certify, that being so assembled and duly organized, we proceeded to vote by ballot, and balloted first for President and then for Vice President by distinct ballots:

And we further certify, that the following are two distinct lists; one, of the votes for President, and the other, of the votes for Vice President.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Oregon seems to be regular in form and authentic; and it appears therefrom that AL GORE of the State of Tennessee received 7 votes for President, and JOE LIEBERMAN of the State of Connecticut received 7 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Hearing none, the Chair hands to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH) and the other tellers the certificate of electors for President and Vice President of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. They will read the certificate and will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. FATTAH (one of the tellers). It is a great pleasure that I read the certificate of the votes for President and Vice President from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

WE THE UNDERSIGNED, Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States of America for the respective terms beginning the twentieth day of January, A.D. 2001, being electors duly and legally appointed and qualified by and for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as appears by the annexed certificate of ascertainment made and delivered to us by the executive of said Commonwealth, and as appears by the annexed certificate made by us filling vacancies occasioned by the failure of electors to appear to perform their duties, having met, agreeably to the provisions of law, at Harrisburg, in said Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December in the year 2000, being the eighteenth day of said month:

DO HEREBY CERTIFY, that being so assembled and duly organized, we proceeded to vote by ballot, and balloted first for President and then for Vice-President by distinct ballots.

AND WE DO FURTHER CERTIFY, that the following are two distinct lists, one, of all the votes for President; and the other of all the votes for Vice President, so cast as aforesaid.

LIST OF ALL PERSONS VOTED UPON FOR PRESIDENT:

AL GORE received 23 votes.

LIST OF ALL PERSONS VOTED UPON FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOE LIEBERMAN received 23 votes.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania seems to be regular in form and authentic; and it appears therefrom that AL GORE of the State of Tennessee received 23 votes for President, and JOE LIEBERMAN of the State of Connecticut received 23 votes for Vice President.

□ 1430

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificates of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Rhode Island, and they will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Senator DODD (one of the tellers). We, the undersigned Electors of President and Vice President for the State of Rhode Island, Providence Plantations, do certify, in pursuance of law, that the lists of the votes of the said State cast by us as the Electors thereof for President and of all the votes of the said State cast by us as the Electors thereof of Vice President for respective terms beginning on the 20th day of January A.D. 2001, and herein contained witness our hands at Providence this first Monday after the second Wednesday, the same being the 18th day of December A.D. 2000.

Signed by the pertinent Electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Rhode Island seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that AL GORE of the State of Tennessee received 4 votes for President and JOE LIEBERMAN of the State of Connecticut received 4 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of South Carolina, and they will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. THOMAS (one of the tellers). The State of South Carolina, Office of Secretary of State Jim Miles. 2000 Electoral College Certificate of vote.

We, the undersigned, being duly elected Electors for President and Vice President of the United States for the State of South Carolina, at the General Election held on Tuesday, November 7, 2000, pursuant to the Constitution and the laws of the United States and this State, certify that the following candidates for President and Vice President received the following number of votes by ballot at the meeting of electors held on Monday, December 18 in Columbia:

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: George W. Bush. Number of electoral votes 8.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: DICK CHENEY. Number of electoral votes 8.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of South Carolina seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 8 votes for President and DICK CHENEY of the State of Wyoming received 8 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of South Dakota, and they will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Senator MCCONNELL (one of the tellers). We, the undersigned Electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America for the respective terms of President and Vice President, beginning on the 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 2001, being Electors duly and legally elected and qualified and in and for the State of South Dakota, as appears by the annexed Certificate of Ascertainment of Election made, certified, and delivered to us by the Governor of said State and having the signature of the Governor of said State, affixed thereto, having met and convened at the Capitol, in the City of Pierre, in the State of South Dakota, in pursuance of the statutes of the State of South Dakota and of the United States on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December, being the 18th day of December in the year of our Lord, 2000, do hereby certify that being so assembled and duly organized, we proceeded to vote by ballot, and balloted first for such President and then for such Vice President, by distinct ballots.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of South Dakota seems to be regular in form and

authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 3 votes for President and DICK CHENEY of the State of Wyoming received 3 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Tennessee, and they will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. FATTAH (one of the tellers). We, the undersigned, being duly elected Electors for President and Vice President of the United States of America for the State of Tennessee at the General Election held on Tuesday, November 7, 2000, pursuant to the Constitution and the laws of the United States and of this State, certify that the following candidates for President and Vice President received the following number of votes, by ballot, at the meeting of Electors, held December 18, 2000, at the State Capitol of Tennessee. President of the United States of America, George W. Bush 11. Vice President of the United States of America, DICK CHENEY 11.

Signed by pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Tennessee seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 11 votes for President and DICK CHENEY from the State of Wyoming received 11 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Texas, and they will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Senator DODD (one of the tellers). We, the duly elected and qualified Presidential Electors of the State of Texas, HEREBY CERTIFY that we did convene in the State Capitol, Austin, Texas, on the 18th day of December 2000, for the purpose of voting for President and Vice President of the United States.

We FURTHER CERTIFY that the persons whose names are listed herein voted by individual ballot for President of the United States and for Vice President of the United States, and the number of votes cast for each office numbered thirty-two (32).

FOR PRESIDENT: George W. Bush received thirty-two votes; and no votes were cast for any other person for President of the United States.

For VICE PRESIDENT: DICK CHENEY received thirty-two votes; and no votes were cast for any other person for Vice President of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have hereunto signed our names officially this 18th day of December, 2000.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Texas seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 32 votes for President and DICK CHENEY of the State of Wyoming received 32 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Utah, and they will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. THOMAS (one of the tellers). State of Utah, Executive Department, Certificate of Vote.

We, the legally elected and qualified Electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America for the State of Utah, as appears on the attached Certificate of Ascertainment, as certified by the Governor of said State with the Great Seal affixed thereto, having met in the Office of the Lieutenant Governor at 12:00 noon on Monday, December 18, 2000, and reported ourselves to the Governor of said State as in attendance, in pursuance of the statutes of the United States and of the statutes of the State of Utah, for the purpose of voting for President and Vice President of the United States of America.

We do hereby certify, that being so convened and duly organized, we proceeded to vote by separate ballot, first for President and secondly for Vice President, that the following two distinct lists are a true statement of the votes given as aforesaid, one of the votes for President and the other of the votes for Vice President.

List of all persons voted for as President with the numbers of votes given for each.

Name of person voted for: George W. Bush of the State of Texas. Number of votes received five.

List of all persons voted for as Vice President with the number of votes given for each.

Name of person voted for: DICK CHENEY of the State of Wyoming. Number of votes received five.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested to.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Utah seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas

has received five votes for President and DICK CHENEY of the State of Wyoming received five votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of electors for President and Vice President of the State of Vermont, and they will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Senator McCONNELL (one of the tellers). We hereby certify that the attached are of the Certificate of Ascertainment listing all Electors, candidates for Electors, and number of votes received and the Certificate of Vote listing all persons who received electoral votes for President with the number of votes received and all persons who received votes for Vice President and the number of votes received, as signed and certified by the Electors at the December 18, 2000, meeting at the State House in Montpelier, Vermont.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Vermont seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that AL GORE of the State of Tennessee received three votes for President and JOE LIEBERMAN of the State of Connecticut received three votes as Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and they will count and make a list of the votes cast by that Commonwealth.

Mr. FATTAH (one of the tellers). Commonwealth of Virginia.

We, the undersigned Electors of President and Vice President of the United States of America for the next ensuing regular term of the respective offices thereof being Electors duly and legally appointed by the Commonwealth of Virginia, as appears by the annexed list of Electors in the Certificate of the Executive, made, certified and delivered to us by the direction of the Executive of the State, having met and convened in the City of Richmond, Virginia, in the seat of Government, at the Capitol, in pursuance of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and also in pursuance of the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, on the 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord, two thousand, do hereby certify, that, being so assembled, we duly qualified and organized and that all the Electors duly and legally appointed by and for the Commonwealth of Virginia, appeared and answered to their names

and that thereupon, being duly in session at said Capitol on the 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord, two thousand, we proceeded to vote by ballot, and balloted first for such President, and then for such Vice President, by distinct ballots. And we further certify that the following are two distinct lists, one of the votes for such President and the other of the votes for such Vice President.

George W. Bush, of the State of Texas, received 13 votes.

DICK CHENEY, of the State of Wyoming, received 13 votes for Vice President.

Signed by the pertinent Electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the Commonwealth of Virginia seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 13 votes for President and DICK CHENEY of the State of Wyoming received 13 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Washington, and they will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Senator DODD (one of the electors). Certificate of the Electoral College of the State of Washington.

We, the undersigned Presidential Electors of the State of Washington, being duly elected and qualified as evidenced by the accompanying Certificate of Ascertainment made and delivered to us by the Governor of the State of Washington, and having met pursuant to the provisions of Federal and state law, at the State Capitol in Olympia, in the state of Washington, twelve o'clock noon, on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December, 2000, do certify, that we have voted, by ballot, separately for the offices of President of the United States and Vice President of the United States for the respective terms which begin on the 20th day of January, 2001, and that the following are the names of all the persons who received votes for these offices, respectively.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Washington seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that AL GORE of the State of Tennessee received 11 votes for President and JOE LIEBERMAN of the State of Connecticut received 11 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of West Virginia, and they will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. THOMAS (one of the tellers). Certificate of Vote.

We, the electors for President and Vice President of the United States, chosen by the people of West Virginia at the general election held on November 7, 2000, certify that we assembled in the Office of the Governor, State Capitol, Charleston, West Virginia, on December 18, 2000, and voted as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT: George W. Bush five votes.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: DICK CHENEY five votes.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of West Virginia seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 5 votes for President and DICK CHENEY of the State of Wyoming received 5 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors of the State of Wisconsin, and they will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. MCCONNELL (one of the tellers). WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, being duly elected, qualified and acting Presidential Electors of the State of Wisconsin, pursuant to the attached certificate of the designee of the Chairperson of the state Elections Board, certified by Kevin J. Kennedy, Executive Director of the State Elections Board and exemplified by Governor Tommy G. Thompson and Secretary of State Douglas La Follette, respectively; having met and convened at the State Capitol, in the city of Madison, in the State of Wisconsin, at 12:00 noon on December 18, 2000, pursuant to Section 7, Title 3 of the United States Code, and Section 7.75 of the Wisconsin Statutes, for the purpose of casting our votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and the transmitting of the results of our determination, in accordance with Sections 9 and 11, Title 3 of the United States Code, DO HEREBY CERTIFY: That all of such Presidential Electors, so elected and so certified to this meeting of the Electoral College answered present and were present in person.

WE FURTHER CERTIFY that the following distinct lists contain a correct abstract of the votes cast for the election of President and Vice President of the United States, respectively:

For President, AL GORE of the State of Tennessee.

For Vice President, JOE LIEBERMAN, of the State of Connecticut.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Wisconsin seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that AL GORE of the State of Tennessee received 11 votes for President and JOE LIEBERMAN of the State of Connecticut received 11 vote for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electors for President and Vice President of the State of Wyoming, and they will count and make a list of the votes cast by that State.

Mr. FATTAH (one of the tellers). For the State of Wyoming, Secretary of State, Certificate of Votes for President and Vice President.

Whereas, according to the official returns of the General Election held in the State of Wyoming, on the 7th day of November, 2000, as duly canvassed by the Wyoming State Canvassing Board, a list is hereby given of the votes cast for President and Vice President of the United States.

Signed by the pertinent electors and duly attested.

Mr. President, the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Wyoming seems to be regular in form and authentic, and it appears therefrom that George W. Bush of the State of Texas received 3 votes for President and DICK CHENEY of the State of Wyoming received 3 votes for Vice President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

The Chair hears no objection.

There was no objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Gentlemen and gentlewomen of the Congress, the certificates of all the States have now been opened and read, and the tellers will make final ascertainment of the result and deliver the same to the President of the Senate.

The tellers delivered to the President of the Senate the following statement of results:

JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS FOR THE COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: OFFICIAL TALLY, JANUARY 6, 2001

The undersigned, CHRISTOPHER J. DODD and MITCH MCCONNELL, tellers on the part of the Senate, WILLIAM M. THOMAS and CHAKA FATTAH, tellers on the part of the House of Representatives, report the following as the result of the ascertainment and counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States for the term beginning on the twentieth day of January, two thousand and one.

Electoral Votes of Each State	For President		For Vice President	
	George W. Bush	Al Gore	Dick Cheney	Joe Lieberman
Alabama—9	9		9	
Alaska—3	3		3	
Arizona—8	8		8	
Arkansas—6	6		6	
California—54		54		54
Colorado—8	8		8	
Connecticut—8		8		8
Delaware—3		3		3
District of Columbia—3		2		2
Florida—25	25		25	
Georgia—13	13		13	
Hawaii—4		4		4
Idaho—4	4		4	
Illinois—22		22		22
Indiana—12	12		12	
Iowa—7		7		7
Kansas—6	6		6	
Kentucky—8	8		8	
Louisiana—9	9		9	
Maine—4		4		4
Maryland—10		10		10
Massachusetts—12		12		12
Michigan—18		18		18
Minnesota—10		10		10
Mississippi—7	7		7	
Missouri—11	11		11	
Montana—3	3		3	
Nebraska—5	5		5	
Nevada—4	4		4	
New Hampshire—4	4		4	
New Jersey—15		15		15
New Mexico—5		5		5
New York—33		33		33
North Carolina—14	14		14	
North Dakota—3	3		3	
Ohio—21	21		21	
Oklahoma—8	8		8	
Oregon—7		7		7
Pennsylvania—23		23		23
Rhode Island—4		4		4
South Carolina—8	8		8	
South Dakota—3	3		3	
Tennessee—11	11		11	
Texas—32	32		32	
Utah—5	5		5	
Vermont—3		3		3
Virginia—13	13		13	
Washington—11		11		11
West Virginia—5	5		5	
Wisconsin—11		11		11
Wyoming—3	3		3	
Total—538	271	266	271	266

CHRISTOPHER J. DODD,
MITCH MCCONNELL,
*Tellers on the part of
the Senate.*

WILLIAM M. THOMAS,
CHAKA FATTAH,
*Tellers on the part of
the House of Rep-
resentatives.*

The VICE PRESIDENT. The state of the vote for President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of electors appointed to vote for President of the United States is 538, of which a majority is 270.

George W. Bush, of the State of Texas, has received for President of the United States 271 votes.

AL GORE, of the State of Tennessee, has received 266 votes.

The state of the vote for Vice President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for Vice President of the United States is 538, of which a majority is 270.

DICK CHENEY, of the State of Wyoming, has received for Vice President of the United States 271 votes.

JOE LIEBERMAN, of the State of Connecticut, has received 266 votes.

This announcement on the state of the vote by the President of the Senate

shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, each for the term beginning on the 20th of January 2001, and shall be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the Journals of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

May God bless our new President and our new Vice President, and may God bless the United States of America.

Members of the Congress, the purpose for which the joint session of the two Houses of Congress has been called having been accomplished, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, 107th Congress, the Chair thanks the Speaker and the Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate here assembled and declares the joint session dissolved.

(Thereupon, at 2 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m. the joint session of the two Houses of Congress was dissolved.)

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, 107th Congress, the Chair directs that the electoral vote will be spread at large upon the Journal.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 3:05 p.m.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 3:05 p.m.

□ 1508

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) at 3 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.

COMPOSITION OF PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, notwithstanding the requirement of clause 11(a)1 of rule X, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence be composed of not more than 20 Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner, of whom not more than 11 be from the same party.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Republican Conference, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 19) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 19

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committees for the House of Representatives:

Committee on Agriculture: Mr. Combest, Chairman; Mr. Boehner; Mr. Goodlatte; Mr. Pombo; Mr. Smith of Michigan; Mr. Everett; Mr. Lucas of Oklahoma; Mr. Chambliss; Mr. Moran of Kansas; Mr. Schaffer; Mr. Thune; Mr. Jenkins; Mr. Cooksey; Mr. Gutmacht; Mr. Riley; Mr. Simpson; Mr. Ose; Mr. Hayes; Mr. Fletcher; Mr. Pickering; Mr. Johnson of Illinois; Mr. Osborne; Mr. Pence; Mr. Rehberg; Mr. Graves; Mr. Putnam and Mr. Kennedy of Minnesota.

Committee on Appropriations: Mr. Young of Florida, Chairman; Mr. Regula; Mr. Lewis of California; Mr. Rogers of Kentucky; Mr. Skeen; Mr. Wolf; Mr. DeLay; Mr. Kolbe; Mr. Callahan; Mr. Walsh; Mr. Taylor of North Carolina; Mr. Hobson; Mr. Istook; Mr. Bonilla; Mr. Knollenberg; Mr. Miller of Florida; Mr. Kingston; Mr. Frelinghuysen; Mr. Wicker; Mr. Nethercutt; Mr. Cunningham; Mr. Tiahrt; Mr. Wamp; Mr. Latham; Mrs. Northup; Mr. Aderholt; Mrs. Emerson; Mr. Sununu; Ms. Granger; Mr. Peterson of Pennsylvania; Mr. Doolittle; Mr. LaHood; Mr. Sweeney and Mr. Vitter.

Committee on Armed Services: Mr. Stump, Chairman; Mr. Spence; Mr. Hunter; Mr. Hansen; Mr. Weldon of Pennsylvania; Mr. Hefley; Mr. Saxton; Mr. McHugh; Mr. Everett; Mr. Bartlett; Mr. McKeon; Mr. Watts; Mr. Thornberry; Mr. Hostettler; Mr. Chambliss; Mr. Hilleary; Mr. Scarborough; Mr. Jones of North Carolina; Mr. Graham; Mr. Ryan of Kansas; Mr. Riley; Mr. Gibbons; Mr. Hayes; Mr. Sherwood; Mrs. Wilson; Mr. Calvert; Mr. Simmons; Mr. Crenshaw; Mr. Kirk; Ms. Jo Ann Davis of Virginia; Mr. Schrock and Mr. Akin.

Committee on Budget: Mr. Nussle, Chairman; Mr. Hoekstra; Mr. Bass; Mr. Gutmacht; Mr. Hilleary; Mr. Sununu; Mr. Knollenberg; Mr. Thornberry; Mr. Ryan of Kansas; Mr. Collins; Mr. Wamp; Mr. Fletcher; Mr. Gary Miller of California; Mr. Toomey; Mr. Watkins; Mr. Hastings of Washington; Mr. Portman; Mr. Schrock; Mr. Culberson; Mr. Brown of South Carolina; Mr. Crenshaw and Mr. Putnam.

Committee on Education and the Workforce: Mr. Boehner, Chairman; Mr. Petri; Mrs. Roukema; Mr. Ballenger; Mr. Hoekstra; Mr. McKeon; Mr. Castle; Mr. Johnson of Texas; Mr. Greenwood; Mr. Graham; Mr. Souder; Mr. Norwood; Mr. Schaffer; Mr. Upton; Mr. Hilleary; Mr. Ehlers; Mr. Tancredo; Mr. Fletcher; Mr. DeMint; Mr. Isakson; Mrs. Biggert; Mr. Platts; Mr. Tiberi; Mr. Keller; Mr. Osborne and Mr. Culberson.

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Mr. Tauzin, Chairman; Mr. Bilirakis; Mr. Barton; Mr. Upton; Mr. Stearns; Mr. Gillmor; Mr. Greenwood; Mr. Cox; Mr. Deal; Mr. Largent; Mr. Burr; Mr. Whitfield; Mr. Ganske; Mr. Norwood; Mrs. Cubin; Mr. Shimkus; Mrs. Wilson; Mr. Shadegg; Mr. Pickering; Mr. Fossella; Mr. Blunt; Mr. Thomas Davis of Virginia; Mr. Bryant; Mr. Ehrlich; Mr. Buyer; Mr. Radanovich; Mr. Pitts; Mrs. Bono; Mr. Walden of Oregon and Mr. Terry.

Committee on Financial Services: Mr. Oxley, Chairman; Mr. Leach; Mrs. Roukema; Mr. Bereuter; Mr. Baker; Mr. Bachus; Mr. Castle; Mr. King; Mr. Royce; Mr. Lucas of Oklahoma; Mr. Ney; Mr. Barr of Georgia; Mrs. Kelly; Mr. Paul; Mr. Gillmor; Mr. Cox; Mr. Weldon of Florida; Mr. Ryan of Kansas; Mr. Riley; Mr. LaTourette; Mr. Manzullo; Mr. Jones of North Carolina; Mr. Ose; Mrs. Biggert; Mr. Green of Wisconsin; Mr.

Toomey; Mr. Shays; Mr. Shadegg; Mr. Fossella; Mr. Gary Miller of California; Mr. Cantor; Mr. Grucci; Ms. Hart; Ms. Capito; Mr. Ferguson; Mr. Rogers of Michigan and Mr. Tiberi.

Committee on Government Reform: Mr. Burton of Indiana, Chairman; Mr. Gilman; Mrs. Morella; Mr. Shays; Ms. Ros-Lehtinen; Mr. McHugh; Mr. Horn; Mr. Mica; Mr. Thomas Davis of Virginia; Mr. Souder; Mr. Scarborough; Mr. LaTourette; Mr. Barr; Mr. Miller of Florida; Mr. Hutchinson; Mr. Ose; Mr. Lewis of Kentucky; Mr. Flake; Ms. Jo Ann Davis of Virginia and Mr. Platts.

Committee on International Relations: Mr. Hyde, Chairman; Mr. Gilman; Mr. Leach; Mr. Bereuter; Mr. Smith of New Jersey; Mr. Burton of Indiana; Mr. Gallegly; Ms. Ros-Lehtinen; Mr. Ballenger; Mr. Rohrabacher; Mr. Royce; Mr. King; Mr. Chabot; Mr. Houghton; Mr. McHugh; Mr. Burr; Mr. Cooksey; Mr. Tancredo; Mr. Paul; Mr. Smith of Michigan; Mr. Pitts; Mr. Issa; Mr. Cantor; Mr. Flake; Mr. Kerns and Ms. Jo Ann Davis of Virginia.

Committee on the Judiciary: Mr. Sensenbrenner, Chairman; Mr. Hyde; Mr. Gekas; Mr. Coble; Mr. Smith of Texas; Mr. Gallegly; Mr. Goodlatte; Mr. Chabot; Mr. Barr; Mr. Jenkins; Mr. Hutchinson; Mr. Cannon; Mr. Graham; Mr. Bachus; Mr. Scarborough; Mr. Hostettler; Mr. Green of Wisconsin; Mr. Keller; Mr. Issa; Ms. Hart and Mr. Flake.

Committee on Resources: Mr. Hansen, Chairman; Mr. Young of Alaska; Mr. Tauzin; Mr. Saxton; Mr. Gallegly; Mr. Duncan; Mr. Hefley; Mr. Gilchrest; Mr. Calvert; Mr. McInnis; Mr. Pombo; Mrs. Cubin; Mr. Radanovich; Mr. Jones of North Carolina; Mr. Thornberry; Mr. Cannon; Mr. Brady of Texas; Mr. Peterson of Pennsylvania; Mr. Schaffer; Mr. Gibbons; Mr. Souder; Mr. Walden of Oregon; Mr. Sherwood; Mr. Hayes; Mr. Simpson; Mr. Tancredo; Mr. Otter and Mr. Osborne.

Committee on Science: Mr. Boehlert, Chairman; Mr. Sensenbrenner; Mr. Smith of Texas; Mrs. Morella; Mr. Weldon of Pennsylvania; Mr. Rohrabacher; Mr. Barton; Mr. Calvert; Mr. Smith of Michigan; Mr. Bartlett; Mr. Ehlers; Mr. Weldon of Florida; Mr. Gutmacht; Mr. Cannon; Mr. Nethercutt; Mr. Lucas of Oklahoma; Mr. Gary Miller of California; Mr. Biggert; Mr. Culberson; Mr. Akin; Mr. Johnson of Illinois; Mr. Pence; Mr. Grucci and Ms. Hart.

Committee on Small Business: Mr. Manzullo, Chairman; Mr. Combest; Mr. Hefley; Mr. Bartlett; Mr. LoBiondo; Mrs. Kelly; Mr. Chabot; Mr. English; Mr. Toomey; Mr. DeMint; Mr. Thune; Mr. Pence; Mr. Ferguson; Mr. Issa; Mr. Graves; Mr. Schrock; Mr. Grucci and Mr. Akin.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Mr. Young of Alaska, Chairman; Mr. Shuster; Mr. Petri; Mr. Boehlert; Mr. Coble; Mr. Duncan; Mr. Gilchrest; Mr. Horn; Mr. Mica; Mr. Quinn; Mr. Ehlers; Mr. Bachus; Mr. LaTourette; Mrs. Kelly; Mr. Baker; Mr. Bass; Mr. Ney; Mr. Hutchinson; Mr. Cooksey; Mr. Thune; Mr. LoBiondo; Mr. Moran of Kansas; Mr. Sherwood; Mr. DeMint; Mr. Bereuter; Mr. Simpson; Mr. Isakson; Mr. Simmons; Mr. Rogers of Michigan; Ms. Capito; Mr. Kirk; Mr. Brown of South Carolina; Mr. Johnson of Illinois; Mr. Kerns; Mr. Rehberg; Mr. Platts; Mr. Ferguson; Mr. Graves; Mr. Otter; Mr. Kennedy of Minnesota.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Mr. Smith of New Jersey, Chairman; Mr. Stump; Mr. Bilirakis; Mr. Spence; Mr. Everett; Mr. Buyer; Mr. Quinn; Mr. Stearns; Mr. Moran of Kansas; Mr. Hayworth; Mr. McKeon; Mr. Gibbons; Mr. Simpson; Mr. Baker; Mr. Simmons and Mr. Crenshaw.

Committee on Ways and Means: Mr. Thomas, Chairman; Mr. Crane; Mr. Shaw; Mrs. Johnson of Connecticut; Mr. Houghton; Mr. Herger; Mr. McCrery; Mr. Camp; Mr. Ramstad; Mr. Nussle; Mr. Johnson of Texas; Ms. Dunn; Mr. Collins; Mr. Portman; Mr. English; Mr. Watkins; Mr. Hayworth; Mr. Weller; Mr. Hulshof; Mr. McInnis; Mr. Lewis of Kentucky; Mr. Foley; Mr. Brady of Texas and Mr. Ryan of Wisconsin.

Mr. GOSS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION OF MEMBER TO COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Republican conference, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 20) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 20

Resolved, That the following Member be, and he is hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Appropriations: Mr. Goode.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBER OF COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, and pursuant to clause 2(b) of Public Law 98-183, the Chair announces the Speaker's appointment of the following member to the Commission on Civil Rights on the part of the House to fill the existing vacancy thereon:

Dr. Abigail N. Thernstrom, Lexington, Massachusetts.

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

EXPLANATION OF PROCEEDINGS OCCURRING DURING JOINT SESSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address the House for 5 minutes to speak about what took place here in

joint session today and to talk about what has led us to this point.

Today, here in this Chamber, we had a joint session to count the electoral votes; and, of course, there were some of us, mostly represented by Members from the Congressional Black Caucus, who chose to come to the floor in an attempt to object to the acceptance of the electoral votes from Florida. We did that, despite the fact we understood the rules. We knew that in order to object, we had to have in writing the objection, signed by both a House Member and a Member of the Senate.

We did not have one Member of the Senate who had signed any objection, but we came to the floor of this House and we said to the Vice President, who presided over the joint session, each time that we objected we said that, no, we did not have a signature from a United States Senator, that we only had our signature, we had the signatures of some of our colleagues, and we had the support of our constituents.

It was important for us to do this. It was important because we have just experienced one of the most traumatizing and devastating elections, particularly as it played out in Florida, that this country has ever been involved with.

□ 1345

I would like to cite to you some of what happened in Florida that has caused us so much concern. I am going to quote from an article that was done by Laura Flanders. I will not be quoting all of the article, but I will be submitting the rest of this for inclusion in the RECORD.

On day one after the election, there was a story in the Florida papers about an unauthorized police roadblock, stopping cars not a mile from a black church-turned-polling-booth. NAACP volunteers reported being swamped with complaints from registered voters who found it impossible to vote. They heard stories of intimidation at and around polling places; demands for superfluous ID; people complained about a pattern of singling out black men and youth for criminal background checks, and in call after call, would-be voters complained they had been denied language interpretation and other help at the polls.

By now it is clear that overwhelmed election workers made a mass of mistakes, but those mistakes were laced through with some clear intent to suppress some votes.

A full 3 weeks after the election, The New York Times finally took a serious look and reported that, anticipating a large turnout in a tight race, Florida election officials had given laptop computers to precinct workers so they would have direct access to the State's voter rolls, but the computers only went to some precincts and only one went to a precinct whose people were predominantly black. The technology gap in the no-laptop precincts forced the workers there to rely on a few phone lines to the head office. Voters whose names did not appear on the rolls were held up, while workers tried to get through on the phone, for hours, or until they gave up.

For those who voted, there was another technology glitch. Mr. Speaker, 185,000 Floridians cast votes that did not count. Theirs

were the ballots that had been punched too few or too many times, or were otherwise flawed. Flaws too, seem to have followed race lines. In an election that turned on a few hundred votes, Floridians whose ballots failed to register a mark for President were much more likely to have voted with computer punch cards than optical scanning machines. In Miami Dade, the county with the most votes cast, predominantly black precincts saw their votes thrown out at 4 times the rate of white precincts. According to the Times, one out of 11 ballots in predominantly black precincts were rejected, a total of 9,904.

Urban, multi-racial Palm Beach, home of the infamous butterfly ballot and Duval, where candidates' names were spread across 2 pages despite what the published ballot had shown, produced 31 percent of Florida's discarded ballots, but only 12 percent of the total votes cast in Duval, which has one of the highest illiteracy rates in the Nation, more than 26,000 votes were rejected, 9,000 from precincts that were predominantly black.

Many Floridians who found themselves "scrubbed" off the voting rolls were not purged accidentally, reports Gregory Palast for Salon.com. Florida Secretary of State Katherine Harris paid a private firm, ChoicePoint, \$4 million to cleanse the voting rolls, and the firm used the State's felon-ban to exclude 8,000 voters who had never committed a felony. ChoicePoint is a Republican outfit. Board members include former New York Police Commissioner Howard Safir, and billionaire Ken Langone, chair of the fund-raising committee for Mayor Giuliani's aborted New York Senate bid.

I cannot complete all of what I would like to share, but I will be submitting this for the RECORD. Let the record show that we were here today, that we participated and we voiced our objection, and the fight will continue for justice and equality. People were disenfranchised, and that must be stopped and corrected.

The erroneous data wasn't their doing, ChoicePoint complains, the names came, raw, from the state of Texas. They were supposed to be reviewed locally, but they were distributed un-reviewed. African Americans dominate. (The 8,000 wrong names were "a minor glitch" ChoicePoint told Palast; a glitch fifteen times the size of the Texas Governor's lead.)

As for that election morning police checkpoint, near Tallahassee, Robert Chamber, a Black resident, told the Guardian UK he knew what it was about: "putting fear in people's hearts. . . ." The Florida panhandle is home to the largest concentration of neo-confederate white supremacist groups in the US. But this problem is no neo-nazi plot—it's racism of the institutional, not the exceptional kind, and even more devastating than the statistics has been Democratic leadership's silence. While African Americans in huge numbers know there was massive voter fraud, harassment and intimidation à la Jim Crow, the Democratic Party's white top-dogs have resolutely refused to talk about voting rights, race or racism—Why? For fear it will hurt them in the court of public opinion? Among white swing voters and southern Democrats? Already hurting in all of those places, they're trifling with one of the few solid voting blocks they've got left, (Blacks, Latinos, Jews.)

The NAACP came out strong, the weekend after the election, holding public hearings

and gathering 300 pages of legally sworn testimony from 486 people who say they were denied their right to vote. With the Congressional Black Caucus the NAACP wrote to Janet Reno seeking a Justice Department investigation into possible violations of the Voting Rights Act. That was back on November 14th. Since then, the Gore campaign has filed dozens of lawsuits—not one deals with violations of voting rights. The Justice Department has initiated what officials go out of their way to characterize as a preliminary inquiry, not an investigation. (Alligator-wrestler Reno is scared to stir the waters in her home-state, where she's hoping to retire any day now, some say.)

The Gore team has chosen to try to eke some votes out of three counties with manual counts, and to make much of butterflies and chads, but nothing of race. (Recently, Gore told a reporter he was "very troubled" by the "serious allegations." That's it.) His racist denial of the seriousness of racism makes nonsense out of US politics.

The Electoral College is a tool of racism. As Yale's Akhil Reed Amar wrote in the New York Times, "the College was designed at the founding of the country to help one group—white Southern males—and this year, it has apparently done just that."

In the years after the forced-end of slavery, former slave states like Florida imposed those felon-disenfranchisement laws, precisely to disempower freed-but-impoorished Blacks. The political parties crafted the statewide primary system into what amounted to a white-man's private club to keep the newly enfranchised under the old establishment's control. Then came literacy tests and poll taxes—voters had to keep their tax-receipts on file—anything to keep electoral power in white hands. For an idea of what those tackling literacy tests faced, consider: under Jim Crow, Florida required that textbooks used by the public school children of one race be kept separate from those used by the other—even in storage.

After the 1965 Act was passed, states did everything they could to dilute Black influence. Winner-take-all systems, or absolute majority vote requirements were embraced to keep black candidates from winning over split fields of white candidates in local races—in just the same way as winner-take-all works in the presidential contest. More offices were filled by appointment. Legislative and congressional district lines were redrawn to keep black voting strength submerged.

None of this requires looking back very far: the same House Speaker, Tim Feeney, who wants the Florida legislature to select a Bush slate of Electors no matter what the vote-counters count, suggested reintroducing literacy tests just two weeks ago: "Voter confusion is not a reason for whining or crying or having a revote," said Feeney. "It may be a reason to require literacy tests." (Palm Beach Post, 11/16.)

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who may well be the final arbiter of which votes get counted and which (white) man gets the White House, is William Rehnquist, a segregationist from way back.

In 1962, Republican activist William (then "Bill") Rehnquist was the leader of Operation Eagle Eye, a flying squad of GOP lawyers that swept through polling places in south Phoenix to question the right of minority voters to cast their ballots. As Dave Wagner reported in the Arizona Republic last year, Rehnquist defended keeping African Americans out of stores and restaurants in Phoenix. In 1964, at the Bethune Precinct,

(which was 40 percent Hispanic and 90 percent Democratic) Rehnquist and Operation Eagle Eye activists challenged every Black and Mexican voter's ability to read the Constitution of the United States in the English language (then a requirement.)

The result, according to one witness, was "a line a half-block long, four abreast . . . They wanted people to become frustrated and leave." In his testimony to a US Senate hearing on his appointment to the Supreme Court, Rehnquist denied that he officially challenged anyone's right to vote. Just as today's defenders of Bush, argue that voter error, not bias, disproportionately shrank the counted vote, Rehnquist argued that he broke no rules, he was just following the law.

Trying to wage politics in the US while tiptoeing around racism is like sidestepping an elephant. It's dangerous, it's not smart, and it won't work. What suppresses the Black and minority vote suppresses the Democratic and liberal-progressive vote. The majority of white male voters haven't pooled Democratic since 1964 and only women of color create the gender gap for Gore. Yet the unequal distribution of resources and bias that created a practically apartheid voting system in Florida was sustained by the Democratic Party—who approved of the process, try as they might to blame the Governor's cronies. And Democratic pro-drug war, pro-death penalty, pro-felon disenfranchisement policies stoked the racist atmosphere in which this election was held.

The conditions are ripe for a pro-democracy movement. A moment, at least: this is it. Some things have changed in the nation since 1964, and when the public has heard (or seen on CSPAN) the witnesses who gave the NAACP testimony, they have been shocked. Voter protests in Florida have built a multi-racial coalition, that is advocating the kind of electoral reform the whole nation could get behind. Among their demands: a non-partisan election commission, standardized voting procedures and federal enforcement of the Voting Rights Act. Add to that, the longer-term structural changes some advocate: instant run off voting, or some form of proportional representation, so that small parties (and minority constituencies) could build support for their issues without throwing elections to their foes.

The public has seen the Electoral College in its worst light: for the first time, the tyranny of a minority may contradict the popular will. Perhaps something will come of the shared experience of disenfranchisement. But not if we don't talk about what's at the root of it: racism. Not "the system," but this particular, racist one. And those who've been marginalized must occupy the center. People of color are central to why our electoral system is set up this way; likewise, they must be at the heart of any movement for real democracy. We can get rid of the racism, but only if we all shove that elephant out at once.

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RECEIVING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORAL BALLOTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I follow my colleague, because I believe it is important to speak to the real authority of this Nation, and that is the people of the United States of America, as I as well speak to my colleagues. I believe that this day should be further enlightened with an explanation of the reason of the objection in opposition of some reasons of the House of Representatives.

First, let me acknowledge something that is very dear to me: my choice to be a member of the United States Congress and the people's House is a purposeful choice. That choice is because it is, in fact, the people's House, the body closest to the American people, to touch and feel them and to understand them. For that reason, as a Texan, I went to Florida and spent almost the entire month of November interacting with Floridians, young people, minorities, working people, and the elderly. And to a one, they expressed to me their consternation, their concern, their fear, that they had not voted correctly, or that they were thwarted and prohibited from voting.

So as I reflected on this very important day; in fact, January 6, 2001, a day in years past that most Americans never realized in presidential elections that on this day, as ordered by statute, we are to come here and to affirm the electoral college.

But as I rummaged, if you will, or ran my fingers through the Constitution of the United States, I found the words of Alexander Hamilton, and they say, "The sacred rights of mankind are not to be rummaged, for among old parchments or musty records, they are written as with a sunbeam in the whole volume of human nature by the hand of the divinity itself, and can never be erased or obscured by mortal power."

So I felt obligated passionately, without regard for political reprimand, to come forward and to voice my opposition to the inaccurate and the unjust count in the State of Florida. There are voiceless people throughout this Nation in States all across this country who believe that their votes were not accurately counted. Today, in order to do that, I presented to this body a letter signed by Members of the House without a Senator to suggest that I would object to the inaccurate count in Florida, as well as the violations of the Voter Rights Act of 1965.

Additionally, I submitted a motion to delay, because what is required, or what we should have, is a quorum. That means that all of my colleagues should have been able to secure the appropriate time to be able to be here. I respect them. I know that they have

responsibilities in their districts. So my motion would have delayed this vote, until a quorum could have been achieved, for both the House and the Senate. Because I would remind my colleagues that in this place, it is the people's House and every single American should have had the right of having their representative here. I wanted to give my colleagues the chance to do that.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the diplomacy and the decorum of the President in this instance, the Vice President of the United States, AL GORE. I cannot thank him enough for the way he presided over these proceedings, and I understand his overruling my objections. But in so doing, I must say to my colleagues that even as he overruled it because of the Rules of the House, I stand here today to put on record the fact that it is important that we acknowledge the existence of the Voter Rights Act of 1965, which affirms the right of every U.S. citizen to cast their ballot and have that ballot counted and be protected without compromise and without regard to the voter's race.

Mr. Speaker, this is a task for the Federal Government, because Federal guarantees and Federal elections are at stake. That is why on the very first day of this new body, I put into the record H.R. 60 and H.R. 62. I am serious about my criticism, and that is a major piece of legislation to reform the electoral system, to ensure that in Federal elections that new technology be used across this Nation.

Let me say to those of us who are Americans, I appreciate the challenges that we have. Therefore, I say to my colleagues, do we not think a country that prides itself in democracy, prides itself in the recognition of the 3 bodies of government, that we should have a national Federal holiday so that we can vote, so that the doors of the work places are closed, so that everyone, no matter what one's party affiliation or what one's view is, be able to go. That is what H.R. 62 is, to declare every 4 years a national holiday so that all Americans might vote.

Many of my colleagues may not be aware that the numbers of allegations of voter irregularities that occurred in the State of Florida are revealed to have been that a total 180,000 ballots were not counted in Florida's presidential election. In four counties it is found, where the hand count was sought, all heavily democratic areas, over 73,000 ballots were not counted in the presidential tally. Might I share with my colleagues a personal view. I actually believe that after November 7, we should have recounted the entire State. I have no problem in finding out the truth. The Declaration of Independence has indicated that there is a self-evident truth, and why not find out whether or not all of these votes were accurately counted. We did not do that.

But the Florida Supreme Court on November 21st attempted to allow us to count the votes.

My great disappointment was that the Florida Supreme Court oversaw State law, as is rightly so, the separation of States from the Federal Government, and what happened? The interjection of 5 partisan Supreme Court justices who, in their own right, suggested that this was a unanimous decision on December 12 at 10 p.m., way after the time we could have gone into the count, after having stopped the counting over the weekend, indicated that they would make the decision who would be the President of the United States: President-elect George Bush and Mr. CHENEY.

I am not here to thwart the transfer of power on January 20, 2001. I will abide by the laws of this Nation, and so will the rest of America. But might I say, it does not behoove a country that believes in freedom, that projects itself as a leader of the free world, where other nations look to us to tell how they can vote and be free, the Bosnians, the Kosovos, the South Africans, that we too not stand up and be counted and remain steadfast on the question that every precious vote counts and the will of the people, no matter what it be, that one agrees or disagrees, be the deciding factor.

So I say to my colleagues, the court, as Justice Breyer said, is not acting to vindicate a fundamental constitutional principle, but such as the need to protect a basic human liberty. What Justice Breyer said is that the Supreme Court was denying us our liberty, denying us our right, and that the Supreme Court ruled incorrectly on December 12, 2001.

I leave my colleagues simply with the understanding that freedom is not free, and that all of us might fight within the laws of this Nation and the right to protest, the First Amendment right to speak, to be able to protect, and yes, to be able to speak on behalf of voiceless Americans who voted their conscience.

Mr. President-elect, I look forward to working with you. I hope that you will draw us into your chambers, into the White House, and I ask that we sit down and talk about the issues. I hope you will hear our voices on John Ashcroft and Linda Chavez, because if we are to heal this Nation, we must heal it together.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to object to the receiving of this years presidential electoral ballots, specifically, those electoral votes from the state of Florida, in what was the closest and most contested presidential election in the history of our great nation.

I have been raised to tell the truth. I also have been raised to respect our flag, the freedom of our democracy and the right to express our fundamental beliefs.

While I realize that the transfer of power will occur on January 20, 2001, barring a different

decision today, I believe it is imperative that I attempt to register an objection on the grounds of the inaccurate count and undercount in Florida resulting in the election being won for Mr. Bush and Mr. Cheney and not Mr. GORE and Mr. LIEBERMAN.

I believe if the results remain the same today, then at least this Congress should promptly engage in a serious review and reform of the election process in this nation as a recognition of the disenfranchisement of voters, not only in Florida but around the country.

FACTS

On November 7th 2000, I was in Nashville, Tennessee, watching the election results when about 3 a.m. in the morning, the votes that were originally called for Governor Bush deteriorated to just a difference of 569 votes or less than 1 percent between Vice President GORE and Governor Bush, thus, triggering an automatic recount.

On Tuesday, November 14, 2000, Florida's Republican Secretary of State Katherine Harris gave a 5 p.m. for countries to report their election returns. Also, on that day, Broward County granted Vice President GORE's request for a full hand recount, however, Circuit Judge Terry Lewis ruled that Harris could enforce the deadline but required her to use flexibility in her decision.

On Wednesday, November 15, 2000 Secretary Harris announced that the official Bush lead over GORE was 300 votes and gave a 2 p.m. deadline for countries to justify late returns. Florida's Supreme Court rejected Bush's bid to block the recount and a federal appeals court in Atlanta agreed to hear Bush's request to block all Florida hand recounts. Palm Beach County also got the green light for its recount with a ruling that the canvassing board could decide how to review the votes.

On Thursday, November 16, 2000, Secretary Harris refused counties' justifications for submitting late returns, however, the Florida Supreme Court gave the green light to Florida counties to go ahead with ballot hand recounts.

On Friday, November 17, 2000, Circuit Judge Lewis ruled that Harris could reject returns filed after the November 14th deadline. Vice President GORE appealed Lewis's decision to the Florida Supreme Court and the Florida Supreme Court ruled that Secretary Harris could not certify the results on Saturday; the Court set hearings on the issue for Monday, November 20. Also on that day, thousands of Florida absentee ballots from overseas are due by midnight which would be included in the state total. In addition, a hearing is held on the constitutionality of a revote in Palm Beach.

On Saturday, November 18th, 2000, States had a noon deadline to submit overseas ballot counts. Hand recounts proceed in Broward and Palm Beach counties and Miami-Dade County officials meet again to consider a full recount of more than 600,000 votes.

On Monday, November 20 the Florida Supreme Court heard arguments on whether Harris had final authority to certify ballots as to the Nov. 14 deadline and the Florida Attorney General said that overseas ballots, mostly from military bases, that were rejected because they lacked postmarks should be counted.

On Tuesday, November 21st, 2000, them Florida Supreme Court ruled that hand-recounted votes could be accepted for six more days.

On Wednesday, November 22nd, 2000, Miami-Dade County halted its unfinished recount amid dispute over standards for counting ballots due to heated protests by a hysterical pro-Bush crowd. On that same day Bush appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court to halt the recount.

On Thursday, November 23rd, 2000 the Florida Supreme Court rejected GORE's appeal to force Miami-Dade to reconvene their recount. On Friday, November, 24, 2000 the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear Bush's appeal and on Saturday, November 25, Bush dropped his lawsuit on counting military absentee ballots, but filed suits in five individual counties.

On Sunday, November 26, 2000, the Florida Supreme Court set 5 p.m. deadline for the Secretary of State's office to accept all recounts. Florida certified the election results, declaring Bush the winner by 537 of the nearly 6 million votes cast. The Palm Beach hand recounts are not included in the total.

On Monday, November 27, 2000, GORE went on national television to defend his call for recounts and filed suit in local count contesting Florida the results.

On Tuesday, November 28, 2000, GORE called for a seven-day plan to recount Florida votes to begin immediately. The Leon County Circuit Court Judge agreed to consider the recount but held off on hearings until December 2nd. Also, GORE and Bush lawyers delivered briefs to the U.S. Supreme Court for their December 1st hearing.

On Thursday, November 30, 2000 Palm Beach shipped ballots to Tallahassee for a December 2nd hearing and GORE appealed Leon County's refusal to begin immediate recount to the U.S. Supreme Court.

On Friday, December 1st, 2000, the U.S. Supreme Court Justices heard the Gore-Bush case. Also on that day, the Florida Supreme Court rejected GORE's appeal for expedited recount also ruling the "butterfly ballot" constitutional.

On Saturday, December 2nd, 2000, the Leon County Circuit Court considered recounts of 1 million ballots from Miami-Dade and Palm Beach counties.

On Monday, December 4, 2000, the U.S. Supreme Court sets aside the Florida Supreme Court decision extending deadline for recounts, and sent it back to the state court for further clarification of its ruling.

On Tuesday, December 5, 2000 the Florida Supreme Court scheduled oral arguments for Thursday for GORE's appeal of Monday's ruling rejecting his challenge to the certification of Bush as Florida's winner and the 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals also heard arguments on Bush's effort to have the manual recounts declared unconstitutional.

On Wednesday, December 6, 2000, the Federal appeals court in Atlanta refused to throw out recounted votes in three Florida counties. On Thursday, December 7th, Gore lawyers argued for recounts before Florida Supreme Court. Also, trials on absentee ballots in Seminole and Martin counties ended.

On Friday, December 8th, 2000 the Florida Supreme Court ordered immediate manual re-

counts of ballots from Miami-Dade and other counties. The 4-3 vote gave GORE another 383 votes from earlier partial recounts. Also on that day, the Circuit courts in Seminole and Martin counties rule that absentee ballots did not violate the law though Republican workers filed in missing ID numbers.

On Saturday, December 9th, 2000 the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to Bush's appeal for a halt to recount and scheduled oral arguments from both sides for Monday, December 11th.

On Monday, December 11, 2000 the U.S. Supreme Court heard oral arguments on Bush's appeal to halt the Florida vote recount.

On Tuesday, December 12th, 2000 Florida designated 25 electors pledged to Bush for the Electoral College vote. The Florida Supreme Court rejected Democrats' bid to throw out absentee ballots they charged that Republicans tampered with.

On Wednesday, December 13, 2000, Bush declared victory, and GORE conceded.

ANALYSIS

Mr. Speaker, upon my recital of this past elections events, I rise today to express concern for the health of our democracy. I am an American. These words are the mantra of our nation. These words express our unity of purpose to create a different form of government that will allow for all to be heard equally without prejudice or favor.

Mr. Speaker, I am an American. I say this with pride for my country and its heritage and prejudice toward other forms of governance and community that do not embrace liberty and freedom for all.

I am an American and therefore it goes without saying that I truly believe that all men, the species human both male and female, are equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, which is expressed by our nation's founders in the Constitution of the United States.

While I have accepted and will abide by the decision of our nation's highest court which resulted in President-Elect Bush's winning Florida States electoral votes which were in heavy contest, I have risen today to speak on the need for election reform; and to lift my voice on behalf of the thousands of disenfranchised voters in Florida and states throughout the nation who were silenced.

Mr. Speaker, on November 7th, 2000, only some of the citizens of the United States were able to exercise their right to vote and have it counted. It is inescapable that critical mistakes were made and there were serious allegations of violations of Voter Rights Act of 1965 that have been made during and after the November 7, elections and throughout the nation.

Victims and witnesses to Election Day irregularities and discriminatory practices at voting precincts came forward in significant numbers to tell their stories of how their votes were discarded and their votes silenced which resulted in their disenfranchisement. In fact, many disenfranchised voters did ask, "could I get another ballot," but were told they could not.

On November 11, the NAACP conducted a hearing in Florida regarding the election. After reviewing allegations made at the NAACP

hearing and hearing numerous other allegations from constituents and citizens throughout the country, I and members of the CBC met and also held press conferences to announce that there was substantial evidence indicating that many African-Americans and other minorities were denied their fundamental rights as citizens of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, we must do all that we can today, to stop these political partisan games from being played in the future to usurp the right given to all American citizens, the right to vote. We should look to being a government of the people that is governed by the people. We must listen to the voices of the people spoken through their votes, which is guaranteed by the United States Constitution.

Thomas Paine's work titled the "Rights of Man," said this regarding constitutions; "That men mean distinct and separate things when they speak of constitutions and of governments. . . . A constitution is not the act of a government, but of a people constituting a government without a constitution, is power without a right."

The people of this nation at its inception said, "We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America."

Mr. Speaker, dear colleagues, as the elected representative for all the people, we need to find a remedy to ensure that every citizen's vote counts. The information presented in the Florida State Legislature hearings and NAACP hearings in Florida included first-hand accounts from victims and eyewitnesses of the following:

1. That citizens who were properly registered were denied the right to vote because election officials could not find their names on the precinct rolls and that some of these voters went to their polling place with registration identification cards but still were denied the right to vote;

2. That registered voters were denied the right to vote because of minor discrepancies between the name appearing on the registration lists and the name on their identification;

3. The first-time voters who sent in voter registration forms prior to the state's deadline for registration were denied the right to vote because their registration forms were not processed and their names did not appear on the precinct rolls;

4. That African-American voters were singled out for criminal background checks at some precincts and that one voter who had never been arrested was denied the right to vote after being told that he had a prior felony conviction;

5. That African-American voters were required to show photo ID while white voters at the same precincts were not subjected to the same requirement;

6. That voters who requested absentee ballots did not receive them but were denied the right to vote when they went to the precinct in person on election day;

7. That hundreds of absentee ballots of registered voters in Hillsborough County (a coun-

ty covered by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act) were improperly rejected by the Supervisor of Elections and not counted;

8. That African-American voters who requested assistance at the polls were denied assistance;

9. That African-American voters who requested the assistance of a volunteer Creole/English speaker who were willing to translate the ballot for limited proficient voters were denied such assistance;

10. That police stopped African-American voters as they entered and exited a polling place in Progress Village Center; and

11. That election officials failed to notify voters in a predominantly African American precinct that their polling place, a school, was closed and failed to direct them by signs or other means to the proper polling location.

There were also an unprecedented number of complaints of similar problems in other parts of the nation. Calls flooded the NAACP offices and other agencies seeking to lodge complaints about registered voters who were turned away from the polls because their names mysteriously did not appear in the precinct books.

In Virginia, there were numerous complaints of voters who registered in social services offices under the provisions of the National Voter Rights Act of 1965 who were not allowed to vote because their registrations were not recorded. Among other examples, there were numerous reports in New York city that minority voters were denied the right to vote and in St. Louis, eyewitnesses say that at some precincts African-American voters were asked to show ID, while white voters in the same line were not asked to produce any identification.

These allegations raise potential violations of Sections 2 and 5 of the Voter Rights Act of 1965, 42 U.S.C. 1973, as well as several provisions of the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, 42 U.S.C. 1973gg-5(a) which affirms the right of every U.S. citizen to cast a ballot and have that ballot be counted and be protected without compromise and without regard to the voter's race. This is a task for the federal government because federal guarantees in federal elections are at stake.

Mr. Speaker, this was truly a time in which justice delayed was justice denied. In addition to the number of allegations of voting irregularities that occurred in the state of Florida, it was revealed that a total of 180,000 ballots were not counted in Florida's presidential vote. The Gore Campaign, members of the Congressional Black Caucus, civil rights attorney's and the disenfranchised voters themselves sought for every Floridian's vote to be counted by requesting a hand count in the four counties that demonstrated voting irregularities. In these four counties in which the hand count was sought—all heavily Democratic areas—over 73,000 ballots were not counted in the presidential tally.

The Florida State Supreme Court attempted to remedy the disenfranchisement of its voters on November 21, 2000, by holding in a unanimous decision to allow for a recount. It was a victory for the people and a victory for democracy. However, this decision was ultimately overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court in a curiam decision (unanimous decision), and re-

manded back to the Florida State Supreme Court for clarification of the authority the Florida Supreme Courts decision was relied upon.

Mr. Speaker, from day one, all that I have wanted is for the will of the people of Florida to be completely and accurately reflected. It is evident by the laws of the state of Florida and the judicial history of election law in this country that a recount was a matter for the State, and not Federal Courts to decide.

Mr. Speaker I come from a county of about 1 million. 995,000 people voted in Harris County. We discarded 6,000 votes in Harris County, Texas. However, in one Palm Beach County in Florida, approximately 19,000 ballots were discarded. In that one county 19,000 citizen's voices were silenced. Florida Secretary of State, Katherine Harris, a strong Bush supporter who campaigned for him gave a short deadline for the electoral votes to be delivered to her which would not allow adequate time for a recount, thus, ensuring the disenfranchisement of the Florida citizens and delivering that state's electoral votes to Bush. This in violation of the state of Florida's own election laws which in Florida, as in most states, the will of the people is determined by a hand recount.

The Florida Supreme Court, the highest court of that state, in a unanimous ruling agreed that this was indeed the law of Florida and overruled the Florida Secretary of States deadline, thus, calling on a recount by the four counties with the highest volume of disenfranchised votes. In reaching its holding the Florida State Supreme Court cited the Illinois Supreme Court who made it clear that the vote intent standard ought to be the standard used in determining the will of the people. The Illinois Supreme Court had dealt specifically with the dimpled chad issue.

The Bush campaign argued against the Florida State Supreme Court ruling stating that this process would cause disruption and instability and yet it was their campaign that went to court in the first place and it was their campaign that suggested that the rule of law and our Constitutional processes be circumvented in favor of a partisan political solution.

I have always believed that more people went to the polls in Florida to vote for AL GORE than went to vote for George W. Bush. I believe that the hand recount would have shown that to be the case. And the fact that the Bush campaign fought this so strenuously shows that they knew this to be the case also.

We are a nation of laws. We have been one for over 200 years. The Florida State Supreme Court is the highest court of the state. Their job was to resolve legal questions, such as the one they looked at on November 21.

I had faith in the people of Florida. However, Republicans ignored the will of the people by stalling and ultimately defeating the recount process. Assertions had been made during the Florida Electoral Vote contest that Republicans had made efforts to try and stall the recount effort in Florida. In fact, Republicans involved in the recount process had even admitted that they used delaying tactics. They continued to object to as many ballots as they could to slow down the recount process. In one Palm Beach County precinct alone, they objected to over 200 ballots to force a slowdown of the recount process. However,

when those ballots went in front of the county canvassing commission, only 3 were called into question.

Mr. Speaker, on December 8, 2000 the Florida State Supreme Court again took up the issue remanded to them by the U.S. Supreme Court on whether to allow for a recount, and again the Florida State Supreme Court held in favor of an immediate manual recount of the presidential election under-votes in Miami-Dade Counties and all Florida counties.

I believe that this was the right decision. Floridians just wanted to have a fair process for the counting of their votes and this was granted by the Florida State Supreme Court. As American citizens they are entitled to that. The Florida Supreme Court's ruling was delivered a critical juncture in the face of the recount process and would have resolved much of the legal ambiguity regarding recounts that haunts this country today.

The Florida Supreme Court's decision should have been implemented as ordered without hesitation. We would have then been able to come together as Americans, thus, ensuring that the 43rd President of the United States was elected by the people. However, on December 9, 2000, the U.S. Supreme Court ordered an injunction to stop the manual recount of the under-votes in Miami-Dade County and all the Florida counties ordered by the Florida Supreme Court.

On the night of December 12, 2000, the U.S. Supreme Court, in a controversial 5-4 decision delivered the court holding which prohibited all the legal votes in Florida from being counted, thus, ensuring then-Governor Bush receiving Florida's electoral votes to win the presidential election. As I stated at the beginning of my statement; while I was disappointed with the U.S. Supreme Courts ruling, as a member of the United States Congress sworn to uphold the laws and Constitution of the United States, I accepted and will abide by the decision of our nation's highest court as the supreme legal and constitutional authority of our great country. However, I concur with Justice Ginsburg's statement when she said "the Court's conclusion that a constitutionally adequate recount is impractical is a prophecy the Court's own judgement will not allow to be tested. Such an untested prophecy should not decide the Presidency of the United States."

Furthermore, Justice Stevens assessment that this nation will never know with certainty the true identity of the winner of this years presidential election. If we have learned anything from the Justices of the Supreme Court, however, is that it is up to this nation, through the United States Congress, state legislatures, and local communities to correct the problems highlighted in the past year's presidential election to correct the problems to ensure that the will of all the people in future elections is not thwarted.

In addition, Justice Breyer, like three other justices, found an alternative constitutional analysis that would have permitted a recount of counting process in Florida stating "... [T]here is no justification for the majority's remedy, which is simply to reverse the lower court and halt the recount entirely. An appropriate remedy would be, instead, to remand this case with instructions that, even at this

late date, would permit the Florida Supreme Court to require all undercounted votes in Florida, including those from Broward, Volusia, Palm Beach, and Miami-Dade Counties, whether or not previously recounted prior to the end of the protest period, and to do so with a single-uniform substandard."

Justice Breyer emphasized that "by halting the manual recount, and thus ensuring that the uncounted legal votes would not be counted under any standard, the Court crafted a remedy out of proportion to the asserted harm. And that remedy harms the very fairness interests the Court is attempting to protect. The manual recount would itself redress a problem of unequal treatment of ballots."

Justice Breyer also added: "... [The] Court is not acting to vindicate a fundamental constitutional principle, such as the need to protect a basic human liberty. No other strong reason to act is present. Congressional statutes tend to obviate the need. And, above all, in this highly politicized matter, the appearance of a split decision runs the risk of undermining the public's confidence in the Court itself. That confidence is a public treasure. It has been built slowly over many years, some of which were marked by Civil War and the tragedy of segregation. It is a vitally necessary ingredient of any successful effort to protect basic liberty and indeed, the rule of law itself. We run no risk of returning to the days when a President (responding to this Court's effort to protect the Cherokee Indians) might have said, 'John Marshall has made his decision; now let him enforce it!' Loth, Chief John Justice Marshall and *The Growth of the American Republic* 365 (1948). But we do risk a self-inflicted wound—wound that may harm not just the Court, but the Nation."

Mr. Speaker, the basic right to have your voted counted is a basic right guaranteed and protected by the United States Constitution. It is understood that the preamble to the Constitution of the United States is not a source of power for any department of the Federal Government, however, the Supreme Court has often referred to it as evidence of the origin, scope, and purpose of the Constitution. In *Jacobson vs. Massachusetts*, Justice Harlan wrote in 1905, "Although that preamble indicates the general purposes for which the people ordained and established the Constitution, it has never been regarded as the source of any substantive power conferred on the government of the United States, or on any of its departments. Such powers embrace only those expressly granted in the body of the Constitution, and such as may be implied from those so granted."

This constitution like all constitutions is the property of a nation, and not of those who exercise the government. It is our belief, as Americans, that this democracy—our democracy was and continues under the direct authority of the people of this nation.

All power exercised over a nation, must have some beginning. In the United States the beginning of power is found in the Constitution, but in the history of mankind power has found two sources it may either be delegated, or assumed. There are no other sources of power other than the consent of the governed. All delegated power is trust, and all assumed power is usurpation. Time does not alter truth

of this statement it only makes its truth clearer to those who can see and to those who are enlightened history.

The Constitution of the United States does not provide an explicit language to preserve the boundaries nor does it provide checks and balances between the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government that it establishes. However, it does grant to these branches of federal government separately the power to legislate, to execute, and to adjudicate, and it provides throughout the document the means to accomplish those ends in a manner that would allow each of the branches of government to avoid "blandishments and incursions of the others." The beauty of this document is its goals, which was to order to system of federal government by conferring sufficient power to govern while withholding the ability to abridge the liberties of the governed. To this reason, I share Henry David Thoreau's view that "Government does not keep the country free."

The long standing theory of elaborated and implemented constitutional power is grounded on several principles chief of which are: the conception that each branch performs unique and identifiable functions that are appropriate to each; and the limitation of the personnel of each branch to that branch, so that no one person or group should be able to serve in more than one branch simultaneously.

Paine offered that Government is not a trade which any man or body of men has a right to set and exercise for his own emolument, but is altogether a trust, in right of those by whom that trust is delegated, and by who it is always presumable.

Unfortunately in the evidence of the resolution of the election that very thing has occurred. The United States Supreme Court who is sworn to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States may in fact have issued a ruling that will erode the Constitution.

The Supreme Court has more cases presented than it can possibly review and for this reason has over time applied two rules to judge the appropriateness of review the Standing Doctrine and the Ripeness Doctrine.

Standing as a doctrine is composed of both constitutional and prudential restraints on the power of the federal courts to render decisions. In *Valley Forge Christian College vs. Americans United*, decided in 1982, Renquist wrote that the exercise of judicial power under Art. III is restricted to litigants who can show "injury in fact" resulting from the action that they seek to have the court adjudicate. Doctrine of "standing" has a core constitutional component that a plaintiff must allege personal injury fairly traceable to the defendant's allegedly unlawful conduct and likely to be redressed by the requested relief. The concepts of the standing doctrine present questions that must be answered by reference to the Article III notion that federal courts may exercise power only in the last resort and as a necessity, and only when adjudication is consistent with a system of separated powers and the dispute is one traditionally thought to be capable of resolution through the judicial process.

Justice O'Connor wrote in the Court's majority opinion in *Allen vs. Wright*, 468 US 73, "All of the doctrines that cluster about Article III—not only standing but mootness, ripeness, political question, and the like—relate in part,

and in different though overlapping ways, to an idea, which is more than an intuition but less than a rigorous and explicit theory, about the constitutional and prudential limits to the powers of an unelected, unrepresentative judiciary in our kind of government."

The case brought before the Court titled *Bush vs. Gore* did not establish the fine points of standing because no injury had been incurred by Bush. It was only the presumption of impending injury that prompted the Court's action. Bush anticipated losing the electors apportioned to the State of Florida, which would have decided the national election in Vice President GORE's favor.

Just as the question of standing has weight and breath in the life of *Judicial Review* so does the *Ripeness Doctrine*, which defines when a case may be brought before the Supreme Court for review. In the case of *United Public Workers vs. Mitchell*, the Court ruled that it could not rule in the matter because the plaintiffs "where not threatened with actual interference with their interest," there was only a potential threat of interference of their interest. The Court viewed the threat hypothetical and not established in the realm of reality where squarely their purview had effect. It had been well established and excepted that pre-enforcement challenges to criminal and regulatory legislation will often be unripe for judicial consideration because of uncertainty of enforcement.

The Court when it ordered a stop to the counting of ballots ordered by the Florida Supreme Court ended any possible light being shown on the issue of injury to presidential candidate Bush.

The dissenting view offered by Justice Stevens and joined by Justice Ginsburg and Justice Breyer, Stevens stated that the issue presented to the Court had been assigned to the States by the Constitution. Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution defines that each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled for the purpose of choosing the President and Vice President of the United States.

There is inherent in the arcane and disjointed method of local state, and national elections disparity of treatment in that all voters do not use the same method of voting. The condition of the Florida election was the fruit of this disparity in that the variations in the methods voting lead to different methods of tallying votes and different success or failure rates in the accuracy of those tallies. The more modern pencil mark to fill an oval on a paper ballot that is fed into a computer to tally votes was found to only hold a three percent error rate while the punch card method of tallying votes had a fifteen percent error rate.

It is clear that the injured party in this matter are the voters of Florida who had to suffer through the biased actions of a Secretary of State who acted as the Co-Florida State Chair for the Bush for President effort. The voters struggled to be heard in the face of repeated challenges and disruptions designed to end an order process of discerning voter intent when the machine failed in that determination. A constitution is the property of a nation, and not of those who exercise the government. All the

constitutions of America are declared to be established on the authority of the people.

Aristotle in his work titled "Politics" stated that "democracy is the form of government in which the free are rulers." With the Supreme Court choosing by a one vote majority to rule in favor of the hand counting of ballots, as long as the method is uniform and did not violate the Safe Harbor Provision of the Constitution seemed in its reading to be an affirmation of the free ballot. However, history will not blur the directive of this decision, because it was delivered with only one hour and forty minutes left for the Florida Supreme Court to digest, implement and complete.

Over the course of the weeks leading to the decision it had been established that the process of counting ballots by hand was laborious and very time consuming. The force of the decision was an affront to the spirit and life of our nation's democracy. It was an act of treason to all of those who have fought, lost eye, limb or life in the effort to keep themselves and their progeny free to exercise those precious values of America's brand of democracy.

In the words of "Freedom," a poem by Langston Hughes we hear the threat to our national existence, "freedom will not come today, this year nor ever, through compromise and fear. I have as much right as the other fellow has to stand on my two feet and own the land. I tire so of hearing people say, let things take their course. Tomorrow is another day. I do not need my freedom when I'm dead. I cannot live on tomorrow's bread. Freedom is a strong seed planted in the soil. I live here too. I want freedom just as you."

I fear that our nation has lapsed into a world of "Orwellian double speak." Prior to the U.S. Supreme Court decision the double-speak of the Republican Party was that very open public process of hand counting ballots was the casting of votes. In the aftermath of the Supreme Court decision to in effect select the 43rd President of the United States the Republican leadership engaged in a display of double-speak. "The president-elect was chosen by a constitutional method, and "President-elect Bush won the State of Florida," are only two of the double-speak phrases which have resulted.

The result of this infamous decision is that thousands of people were shunned by the country we have known, slaved and died for on and off its bloodied battlefields. Exposed naked and raw before the public stage as being of no consequence worth mentioning. I do remember the cries from Republicans and Democrats after it was learned that military service men and women votes cast by absentee ballot were under threat of not being counted. The cry that we should not disenfranchise these Americans was shared by all who appreciate their dedication and service to our nation. My pain was the lack of concern that those who were veterans of past conflicts were not given the same level of concern that their votes not go uncounted because they resided in Palm Beach County, and Miami County, Florida.

CONCLUSION

The principle of equality died a public death the day that the Supreme Court acted under the one vote majorities interest in rescuing the failed presidential bid of their fellow Repub-

lican by acting in a perverse manner cloaked in judicial ease.

Niccolo Machiavelli would be very proud of the Republican Party's success at gaining the Presidency of the United States. It is a tragedy that the will of the people was ignored and the right to be counted was not adhered to. What occurred during the past election was "modern day Jim Crowism," which was erected from the burial grounds of statutes passed by the legislatures of the Southern states to prevent African Americans from voting after the Reconstruction era.

While statutes were not enacted during this past election to prevent minorities from voting, affirmative actions were taken that prevented minorities, women, the elderly and thousands of Democrats from invoking their constitutional right to vote.

Mr. Speaker, we must not let these "Jim Crow" actions to revive itself from the burial ground of this country's segregationist past. To do so would wash away the blood stains, and tears of our ancestors, parents and even ourselves who fought for the right of every citizen's voice to be heard legless of race, ethnicity, gender, age, and yes, even political affiliation.

ELECTION EVENTS

Tuesday, November 7—Voters across the United States cast their ballots.

Wednesday, November 8—The races in Florida, New Mexico and Oregon are too close to call.

Tuesday, November 14—5 PM deadline for counties to report elections returns imposed by Florida's Republican Secretary of State Katherine Harris.

Broward County reverses course and grants Gore's request for a full hand recount.

Circuit Judge Terry Lewis rules that Harris could enforce the deadline but requires her to use flexibility in her decision.

Wednesday, November 15—Harris announces official Bush lead of 300 votes and gives a 2 p.m. deadline for counties to justify late returns.

Florida's Supreme Court rejects Bush's bid to block the recount.

A federal appeals court in Atlanta agrees to hear Bush's request to block all Florida hand recounts.

Palm Beach County gets a green light for its recount with a ruling that the canvassing board could decide how to review the votes.

Thursday, November 16—Harris refuses counties' justifications for submitting late returns.

Florida Supreme Court gives the green light to Florida counties to go ahead with ballot hand recounts.

Bush decides against contesting Iowa results, which give Gore a narrow lead.

Friday, November 17—Circuit Judge Lewis rules that Harris can reject returns filed after Nov. 14 deadline.

Gore appeals Lewis decision to Florida Supreme Court, Florida Supreme Court rules Harris may not certify results on Saturday; sets hearings on issue for Monday, Nov. 20.

Thousands of Florida absentee ballots from overseas are due by midnight Friday and will be added to the state total.

Hearing is held on the constitutionality of a re-vote in Palm Beach.

Saturday, November 18—States have noon deadline to submit overseas ballot counts.

Hand recounts proceed in Broward and Palm Beach counties.

Miami-Dade County officials meet again to consider a full hand recount of more than 600,000 votes.

Monday, November 20—Florida Supreme Court hears arguments on whether Harris has final authority to certify ballots as of Nov. 14 deadline.

Florida Attorney General says overseas ballots, mostly from military bases, that were rejected because they lacked postmarks should be counted.

Tuesday, November 12—Florida Supreme Court rules that hand-recounted votes can be accepted for six more days.

Wednesday, November 22—Republican Vice Presidential Candidate Dick Cheney is hospitalized for chest pains.

Miami-Dade County halts unfinished recount amid dispute over standards for counting ballots.

Bush appeals to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Thursday, November 23—Florida Supreme Court rejects Gore appeal to force Miami-Dade to reconvene their recount.

Friday, November 24—U.S. Supreme Court agrees to hear Bush appeal.

Saturday, November 25—Bush drops lawsuit on counting military absentee ballots, but files suits in five individual counties.

Sunday, November 26—Florida Supreme Court sets 5 pm deadline for the Secretary of State's office to accept all recounts.

Florida certifies election results, declaring Bush the winner by 537 of the nearly 6 million votes cast. Palm Beach hand recounts are not included in the total.

Monday, November 27—Gore goes on national television to defend his call for recounts and files suit in local court contesting Florida results.

Bush team calls for private donations to finance White House transition after the Clinton administration refuses to release funds traditionally provided for the hand-over.

Tuesday, November 28—Gore calls for seven-day plan to recount Florida votes to begin immediately. Leon County Circuit Court Judge agrees to consider the recount but holds off on hearing until December 2.

Gore, Bush lawyers deliver briefs to U.S. Supreme Court for December 1 hearing.

Wednesday, November 29—Bush opens transition office in McLean, VA. Gore vows to fight on until mid-December.

Thursday, November 30—Palm Beach ships ballots to Tallahassee for December 2 hearing.

Gore appeals Leon County refusal to begin immediate recount to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Friday, December 1—U.S. Supreme Court Justices hears case.

Florida Supreme Court rejects Gore's appeal for expedited recount. Florida Supreme Court rules "butterfly ballot" constitutional.

Saturday, December 2—Leon County Circuit Court considers recounts of one million ballots from Miami-Dade and Palm Beach counties.

Monday, December 4—U.S. Supreme Court sets aside Florida Supreme Court decision extending deadline for recounts, sending it back to state court for further clarification of its ruling.

Tuesday, December 5—The Florida Supreme Court schedules oral arguments for Thursday for Gore's appeal of Monday's ruling rejecting his challenge to the certification of Bush as Florida's winner.

The 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals hears arguments on Bush's effort to have the manual recounts declared unconstitutional.

Wednesday, December 6—Fed appeals court in Atlanta refuses to throw out recounted votes in three Florida counties.

Thursday, December 7—Gore lawyers argue for recounts before Florida Supreme Court.

Trials on absentee ballots in Seminole and Martin counties end.

Friday, December 8—Florida supreme court orders immediate manual recounts of ballots from Miami-Dade and other counties. The 4-3 vote gives Gore another 383 votes from earlier partial recounts.

Circuit courts in Seminole and Martin counties rule that absentee ballots did not violate the law though Republican workers filled in missing ID numbers.

Saturday, December 9—U.S. Supreme Court agrees to Bush's appeal for a halt to recount and schedules oral arguments from both sides for Monday.

Monday, December 11—U.S. Supreme Court hears oral arguments on Bush's appeal to halt the Florida vote recount.

Tuesday, December 12—Florida designates 25 electors pledged to Bush for Electoral College vote.

Florida Supreme Court rejects Democrats' bid to throw out absentee ballots they charge Republicans tampered with.

Wednesday, December 13—Bush declares victory, Gore concedes.

Monday, December 18—Members of the Electoral College cast their votes.

Saturday, January 20, 2001—Inauguration Day.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 6, 2001.

Hon. ALBERT GORE, Jr.,
Vice President of the United States and Senate President, Washington, DC.

DEAR VICE PRESIDENT GORE: We object to the 25 votes from the State of Florida for George W. Bush for President and Richard Cheney for Vice President. Notwithstanding the certification by the Governor of the State of Florida, it is the opinion of the undersigned that these 25 votes were not regularly given in that the plurality of votes in the State of Florida were in fact cast for Albert Gore, Jr. for President and Joseph I. Lieberman for Vice President. Further, certain violations of the Voter Rights Act of 1965 disenfranchised many voters prohibiting them from casting their vote which impacted the electoral vote. Therefore, no electoral vote of the State of Florida should be counted for George W. Bush for President or for Richard Cheney for Vice President.

Respectfully,

SHEILA JACKSON-LEE.
CARRIE P. MEEK.
EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON.
ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS.

MOTION TO DELAY OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON-LEE OF TEXAS

Ms. Jackson-Lee of Texas moves that the House delay the counting of the electoral votes until a quorum of both chambers is present.

This is a solemn day. This is a solemn day because it is a day when Congress will affirm the voice of the American people and procedural statutes dictated by 3 USC 15, 16 & 17.

Therefore, any proceeding should not be done in the absence of a quorum, especially, where more than 1/2 million people have a different opinion of the electoral result that will be affirmed today.

Therefore, all members of Congress should be allowed to go on the record to be heard on the issue.

SHEILA JACKSON-LEE.

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS
OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS,
Washington, DC, January 6, 2001.

Hon. ALBERT GORE, Jr.,
Vice President of the United States and Senate President,
The Capital, Washington, DC.

DEAR VICE PRESIDENT GORE: We object to the 25 votes from the State of Florida for George W. Bush for President and Richard Cheney for Vice President. Notwithstanding the certification by the Governor of the State of Florida, it is the opinion of the undersigned that these 25 votes were not regularly given in that the plurality of votes in the State of Florida were in fact cast for Albert Gore, Jr. for President and Joseph I. Lieberman for Vice President. Therefore, no electoral vote of Florida should be counted for George W. Bush for President or for Richard Cheney for Vice President.

Respectfully,

Eddie Bernice Johnson; Alcee L. Hastings; Carrie P. Meek; Corrine Brown; Sheila Jackson-Lee; Barbara Lee; Elijah E. Cummings; Maxine Waters; Cynthia McKinney; Eva M. Clayton.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL TO IMPLEMENT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN ON ESTABLISHMENT OF FREE TRADE AREA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-15)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD) laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit a legislative proposal to implement the Agreement between the United States of America and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area. Also transmitted is a section-by-section analysis.

The U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement (FTA) provides critical support for a pivotal regional partner for U.S. efforts in the Middle East peace process. Jordan has taken extraordinary steps on behalf of peace and has served as a moderating and progressive force in the region. This Agreement not only sends a strong and concrete message to Jordanians and Jordan's neighbors about the economic benefits of peace, but significantly contributes to stability throughout the region. This Agreement is the capstone of our economic partnership with Jordan, which has also included U.S.-Jordanian cooperation on Jordan's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), our joint Trade and Investment Framework Agreement, and our Bilateral Investment Treaty. This Agreement is a vote of confidence in Jordan's economic reform program, which should

serve as a source of growth and opportunity for Jordanians in the coming years.

The U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement achieves the highest possible commitments from Jordan on behalf of U.S. business on key trade issues, providing significant and extensive liberalization across a wide spectrum of trade issues. For example, it will eliminate all tariffs on industrial goods and agricultural products within 10 years. The FTA covers all agriculture without exception. The Agreement will also eliminate commercial barriers to bilateral trade in services originating in the United States and Jordan. Specific liberalization has been achieved in many key services sectors, including energy distribution, convention, printing and publishing, courier, audiovisual, education, environmental, financial, health, tourism, and transport services.

In the area of intellectual property rights, the U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement builds on the strong commitments Jordan made in acceding to the WTO. The provisions of the FTA incorporate the most up-to-date international standards for copyright protection, as well as protection for confidential test data for pharmaceuticals and agricultural chemicals and stepped-up commitments on enforcement. Among other things, Jordan has undertaken to ratify and implement the World Intellectual Property Organization's (WIPO) Copyright Treaty and WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty within 2 years.

The FTA also includes, for the first time ever in the text of a trade agreement, a set of substantive provisions on electronic commerce. Both countries agreed to seek to avoid imposing customs duties on electronic transmissions, imposing unnecessary barriers to market access for digitized products, and impeding the ability to deliver services through electronic means. These provisions also tie in with commitments in the services area that, taken together, aim at encouraging investment in new technologies and stimulating the innovative uses of networks to deliver products and services.

The FTA joins free trade and open markets with civic responsibilities. In this Agreement, the United States and Jordan affirm the importance of not relaxing labor or environmental laws in order to increase trade. It is important to note that the FTA does not require either country to adopt any new laws in these areas, but rather includes commitments that each country enforce its own labor and environmental laws.

The U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement will help advance the long-term U.S. objective of fostering greater Middle East regional economic integration in support of the establishment of a

just, comprehensive, and lasting peace, while providing greater market access for U.S. goods, services, and investment. I urge the prompt and favorable consideration of this legislation.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, January 6, 2001.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. CARSON of Indiana (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for January 3 on account of official business.

Mrs. BONO (at the request of Mr. Arme) for today on account of medical reasons.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. WATERS, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 1 of the 107th Congress, the House stands adjourned until Saturday, January 20, 2001, at 10 a.m.

Thereupon (at 3 o'clock and 27 minutes p.m.), pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 1, the House adjourned until Saturday, January 20, 2001, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

19. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Tart Cherries Grown in the States of Michigan, et al.; Authorization of Japan as an Eligible Export Outlet for Diversion and Exemption Purposes [Docket No. FV00-930-4 FIR] received January 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

20. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Cranberries Grown in the States of Massachusetts, et al.; Temporary Suspension of Provisions in the Rules and Regulations [Docket No. FV00-929-6 FIR] received January 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.

801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

21. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Raisins Produced from Grapes Grown in California; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV00-989-5 FIR] received January 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

22. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Certification of Beef from Argentina [Docket No. 00-079-1] received January 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

23. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clopyralid; Extension of Tolerance for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-301086; FRL-6759-1] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

24. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Extension of Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-301098; FRL-6762-7] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

25. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Spinosad; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-301097; FRL-6760-2] (RIN: 2070-6760-2) received December 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

26. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Myclobutanol; Pesticide Tolerances for Emergency Exemptions [OPP-301085; FRL-6757-9] (RIN: 2070-AB78) received December 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

27. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the semiannual report of the Inspector General and classified annex for the period ending September 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Armed Services.

28. A letter from the Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's final rule—Rule to Deconcentrate Poverty and Promote Integration in Public Housing [Docket No. FR-4420-F-10] (RIN: 2577-AB89) received December 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

29. A letter from the President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting the annual report to Congress on the operations of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for Fiscal Year 2000, pursuant to 12 U.S.C. 635g(a); to the Committee on Financial Services.

30. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Final Flood Elevation Determinations—received January 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

31. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Final Flood Elevation Determinations—received January

3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Financial Services.

32. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education, Department of Education, transmitting Final Regulations—Developing Hispanic-Serving Institutions Program, Strengthening Institutions Program, American Indian Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities Program, and Strengthening Historically Black Colleges and Universities Program, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(f); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

33. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting Final Priority—Traumatic Brain Injury Data Center, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(f); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

34. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC): Final Rule-WIC Nondiscretionary Funding Modifications of P.L. 106-224 (RIN: 0584-AC93) received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

35. A letter from the Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC): Certification Integrity (RIN: 0584-AC76) received December 18, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

36. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Summer Food Service Program Implementation of Legislative Reforms (RIN: 0584-AC23) received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

37. A letter from the Acting Assistant General Counsel for Regulation, Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research—received December 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

38. A letter from the Assistant Director for Legislative Affairs, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Waivers of Rights and Claims: Tender Back of Consideration (RIN: 3046-AA68) received December 19, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

39. A letter from the Director, Corporate Policy and Research Department, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule—Disclosure to Participants; Benefits Payable in Terminated Single-Employer Plans—received December 19, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

40. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Procurement and Assistance Policy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Implementation of Fiscal Year 2001 Legislative Provisions—received December 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

41. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Procurement and Assistance Policy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's

final rule—2000 Executive Compensation—received December 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

42. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Law, Office of Procurement and Assistance Policy, Department of Energy, transmitting the Department's final rule—Implementation of Fiscal Year 2001 Legislative Provisions—received December 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

43. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, FDA, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Animal Drug Availability Act; Veterinary Feed Directive [Docket No. 99N-1591] received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

44. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Reclassification; Nevada—Reno Planning Area; Particulate Matter of 10 microns or less (PM-10) [NV 032-FON; FRL-6927-7] received December 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

45. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Florida: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision [FRL-6926-8] received December 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

46. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval of the Clean Air Act (CAA), Section 112(1) Program and Delegation of Authority to the State of Oklahoma [FRL-6928-4] received December 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

47. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Full Approval of Operating Permits Program in Washington [FRL-6925-5] received December 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

48. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Florida: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision [FRL-6926-7] received December 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

49. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Revisions to the Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR), the Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 1DBPR), and Revisions to State Primacy Requirements to Implement the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) [FRL-6925-7] (RIN: 2040-AD43) received December 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

50. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Montana: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revision [FRL-6921-9] received December 21, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

51. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection

Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Final Rule Making Findings of Failure to Submit Required State Implementation Plans for the NO_x SIP Call [FRL-6922-5] received December 21, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

52. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter [FRL-6919-5] (RIN: 2060-AJ05) received December 19, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

53. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Revisions to the Arizona State Implementation Plan, Maricopa County Environmental Services Department [AZ 004-0033; FRL-6896-8] received December 29, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

54. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island; Nitrogen Oxides Budget and Allowance Trading Program [RI-7218a; A-1-FRL-6894-6] received December 21, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

55. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Missouri [Region 7 Tracking No. 113-1113a; FRL-6923-2] received December 21, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

56. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Standards For Business Practices Of Interstate Natural Gas Pipelines [Docket No. RM96-1-015] received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

57. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on developments concerning the national emergency with respect to Libya that was declared in Executive Order 12543 of January 7, 1986, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c); (H. Doc. No. 107-13); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

58. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the emergency declared with Libya is to continue in effect beyond January 7, 2001, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d); (H. Doc. No. 107-14); to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed.

59. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report of the participation of the United States in the United Nations and its affiliated agencies during the calendar year 1999, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 287b; to the Committee on International Relations.

60. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

61. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of

Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—General Order Concerning Shaykh Hamad bin Ali bin Jaber Al-Thani, Gulf Falcon Group, Ltd., and related entities [Docket No. 001128335-0335-01] (RIN: 0694-AC38) received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

62. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the 1999 Department of State Annual Report on Activities in Arms Control, Nonproliferation, and Disarmament; to the Committee on International Relations.

63. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Education, transmitting the semiannual report to Congress on Audit Follow-up for the period April 1, 2000, to September 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

64. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the semiannual report of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 2000, through September 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(d); to the Committee on Government Reform.

65. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled "Cost of Care for the District's Mentally Retarded and Developmentally Disabled Exceeded \$300 Million Over a Three-Year Period," pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on Government Reform.

66. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a list of all reports issued or released in October 2000, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Reform.

67. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind Or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Procurement List Additions and Deletions—received January 3, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform.

68. A letter from the Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the semiannual report on the activities of the Office of Inspector General for the period April 1, through September 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

69. A letter from the Management Analyst, Department of Justice, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 2000, through September 30, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 8G(h)(2); to the Committee on Government Reform.

70. A letter from the Chairwoman, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Inspector General for the period April 1, 2000, through September 30, 2000 and the semiannual management report for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

71. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting the semiannual report on activities of the Inspector General for the period of April 1, 2000 through September 30, 2000 and the Management Response for the same period, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. (Insp. Gen. Act) section 5(b); to the Committee on Government Reform.

72. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Migratory Bird Hunting; Approval of Tung-

sten-Nickel-Iron Shot as Nontoxic for Hunting Waterfowl and Coots (RIN: 1018-AH64) received December 28, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

73. A letter from the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Rule to List Nine Bexar County, Texas Invertebrate Species as Endangered (RIN: 1018-AF33) received December 20, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

74. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Big Island Contract Section of the Wilmington Harbor Deepening Project, Wilmington, NC [CGD05-00-051] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received December 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

75. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone; Potential Explosive Atmosphere, Vessel Highland Faith, Port of New York/New Jersey [CGD01-00-253] (RIN: 2115-AA97) received December 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

76. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Fire Protection Requirements for Powerplant Installations on Transport Category Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2000-7471; Amendment No. 25-101] (RIN: 2120-AH00) received December 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

77. A letter from the Chief, Office of Regulations and Administrative Law, USCG, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Special Local Regulations: BellSouth Winterfest Boat Parade, Broward County Fort Lauderdale, Florida [CGD 07-00-116] (RIN: 2115-AE46) received December 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

78. A letter from the Associate Administrator for Space Flight, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Space Shuttle (RIN: 2700-AC39) received December 27, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Science.

79. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Branch, Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Refund Of Duties Paid On Imports Of Certain Wool Products [T.D.01-01] (RIN: 1515-AC79) received December 21, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

80. A letter from the Administrator, Office of Workforce Security, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—Outsourcing of Unemployment Compensation Administrative Functions—received January 2, 2001, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

81. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Qualified Zone Academy Bonds Allocations 2001 [Rev. Proc. 2001-14] received December 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

82. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Qualified Zone Academy Bonds Allocations 2001 [Rev. Proc. 2001-14] received December 21, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

83. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Removal of Federal Reserve Banks as Federal Depositories [TD 8918] (RIN: 1545-AY11) received December 20, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

84. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Information Reporting for Discharges of Indebtedness [Notice 2001-8] received December 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

85. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Reporting of Gross Proceeds Payments to Attorneys [Notice 2001-7] received December 22, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

86. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Generation-skipping Transfer Issues [TD 8912] (RIN: 1545-AX08) received December 21, 2000, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

87. A letter from the General Counsel, Office of Compliance, transmitting Report on Inspections for Compliance with the Public Access Provisions in the Americans with Disabilities Act Under Section 210 of the Congressional Accountability Act, pursuant to Public Law 104-1, section 210(f) (109 Stat. 15); jointly to the Committees on House Administration and Education and the Workforce.

88. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his report on the apportionment population for each State as of April 1, 2000, and the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 2a(a) and 13 U.S.C. 141(b); (H. Doc. No. 107-12); jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Government Reform, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Filed on January 2, 2001]

Mr. SENSENBRENNER: Committee on Science. Summary of Activities of the Committee on Science for the 106th Congress (Rept. 106-1052). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. LEACH:

H.R. 11. A bill to revise the banking and bankruptcy insolvency laws with respect to the termination and netting of financial contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for

a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GALLEGLY (for himself, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. HERGER, and Mr. HAYWORTH):

H.R. 12. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the limitation on contributions to individual retirement accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS (for himself and Mr. FOLEY):

H.R. 13. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income of individual taxpayers discharges of indebtedness attributable to certain forgiven residential mortgage obligations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. CONDIT):

H.R. 14. A bill to establish a Bipartisan Commission on Social Security Reform; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DREIER (for himself, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. DEUTSCH, and Mr. SESSIONS):

H.R. 15. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide maximum rates of tax on capital gains of 15 percent for individuals and 28 percent for corporations and to index the basis of assets of individuals for purposes of determining gains and losses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 16. A bill to provide a program of national health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California (for himself, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. QUINN, and Mr. CLEMENT):

H.R. 17. A bill to provide assistance to mobilize and support United States communities in carrying out youth development programs that assure that all youth have access to programs and services that build the competencies and character development needed to fully prepare the youth to become adults and effective citizens; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. BIGGERT:

H.R. 18. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish additional provisions to combat waste, fraud, and abuse within the Medicare Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BARR of Georgia:

H.R. 19. A bill to nullify the effect of certain provisions of various Executive orders; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. GREENWOOD:

H.R. 20. A bill to amend section 211 of the Clean Air Act to modify the provisions regarding the oxygen content of reformulated gasoline and to improve the regulation of the fuel additive, methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BARR of Georgia:

H.R. 21. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide that the firearms

prohibitions applicable by reason of a domestic violence misdemeanor conviction do not apply if the conviction occurred before the prohibitions became law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LATOURETTE:

H.R. 22. A bill to delay any legal effect or implementation of a notice of rights and request for disposition form of the Immigration and Naturalization Service if an alien admits to being in the United States illegally, gives up the right to a hearing before departure, and requests to return to his country without a hearing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARR of Georgia:

H.R. 23. A bill to permit congressional review of certain Presidential orders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARR of Georgia:

H.R. 24. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to the authority of probation officers and pretrial services officers to carry firearms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SWEENEY (for himself, Mr. BOEHLERT, and Mr. MCHUGH):

H.R. 25. A bill to reduce acid deposition under the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.R. 26. A bill to waive certain prohibitions with respect to nationals of Cuba coming to the United States to play organized professional baseball; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland:

H.R. 27. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prohibit the use of public funds for political party conventions; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER (for herself and Mrs. MORELLA):

H.R. 28. A bill to establish the Violence Against Women Office within the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GEKAS:

H.R. 29. A bill to prevent Government shutdowns; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. GEKAS (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 30. A bill to establish a commission to review and explore ways for the United States to become energy self-sufficient by 2011; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland (for himself, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. SCHAFER, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. BARCIA, Mr. STUMP, and Mr. SIMPSON):

H.R. 31. A bill to protect the right to obtain firearms for security, and to use firearms in defense of self, family, or home, and to provide for the enforcement of such right; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEREUTER (for himself and Mr. SCHAFFER):

H.R. 32. A bill to amend the Agricultural Market Transition Act to establish a flexible fallow program under which a producer may idle a portion of the total planted acreage of the loan commodities of the producer in exchange for higher loan rates for marketing assistance loans on the remaining acreage of

the producer; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BEREUTER:

H.R. 33. A bill to amend the Agricultural Market Transition Act to authorize a program to encourage agricultural producers to rest and rehabilitate croplands while enhancing soil and water conservation and wildlife habitat; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BEREUTER:

H.R. 35. A bill to amend the Agricultural Market Transition Act to provide for the payment of special loan deficiency payments to producers who are eligible for loan deficiency payments, but who suffered yield losses due to damaging weather or related condition in a federally declared disaster area; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BEREUTER:

H.R. 34. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit all individuals who are not citizens or nationals of the United States from making contributions or expenditures in connection with elections for Federal office; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BEREUTER:

H.R. 36. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to authorize an additional category of national trail known as a national discovery trail, to provide special requirements for the establishment and administration of national discovery trails, and to designate the cross country American Discovery Trail as the first national discovery trail; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. BEREUTER:

H.R. 37. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to update the feasibility and suitability studies of 4 national historic trails and provide for possible additions to such trails; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. BEREUTER:

H.R. 38. A bill to provide for additional lands to be included within the boundaries of the Homestead National Monument of America in the State of Nebraska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 39. A bill to establish and implement a competitive oil and gas leasing program that will result in an environmentally sound and job creating program for the exploration, development, and production of the oil and gas resources of the Coastal Plain, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. CONYERS (for himself, Mr. FATTAH, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. JEFFERSON, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. OWENS, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. TOWNS):

H.R. 40. A bill to acknowledge the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865 and to establish a commission to examine the institution of slavery, subsequently de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African-Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African-Americans, to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut (for herself and Mr. MATSUI):

H.R. 41. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the research credit and to increase the rates of the alternative incremental credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEREUTER (for himself, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. THUNE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, and Mrs. BIGGERT):

H.R. 42. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce estate and gift tax rates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEREUTER (for himself, Ms. DUNN, Mr. THOMAS M. DAVIS of Virginia, and Mr. RAMSTAD):

H.R. 43. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a higher purchase price limitation applicable to mortgage subsidy bonds based on median family income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BIGGERT:

H.R. 44. A bill to amend the Inspector General Act of 1978 to increase the efficiency and accountability of Offices of Inspector General within Federal departments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mrs. BIGGERT:

H.R. 45. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, with regard to prison commissaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BIGGERT:

H.R. 46. A bill to amend title VI of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to raise awareness of eating disorders and to create educational programs concerning the same, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CAMP (for himself, Mr. UPTON, Mr. EHLERS, Mr. HOEKSTRA, and Mr. SMITH of Michigan):

H.R. 47. A bill to require any amounts appropriated for Members' Representative Allowances for the House of Representatives for a fiscal year that remain after all payments are made from such Allowances for the year to be deposited in the Treasury and used for deficit reduction or to reduce the Federal debt; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. CHRISTENSEN (for herself, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. UNDERWOOD, and Mr. ACEVEDO-VILA):

H.R. 48. A bill to amend titles XI and XIX of the Social Security Act to remove the cap on Medicaid payments for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa and to adjust the Medicaid statutory matching rate for those territories; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CLYBURN:

H.R. 49. A bill to establish the United States Commission on Election Law Reform to study election procedures used in the United States and issue a report and recommendations on revisions to such procedures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. LATOURETTE, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FROST, Mr. COX, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. MCGOV-

ERN, Mr. OLVER, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. HORN, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. RILEY, and Mr. BURTON of Indiana):

H.R. 50. A bill to amend title 3, United States Code, and the Uniform Time Act of 1966 to establish a single poll closing time for Presidential general elections; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CONDIT:

H.R. 51. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide that persons retiring from the Armed Forces shall be entitled to all benefits which were promised them when they entered the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CONDIT (for himself and Mr. COX):

H.R. 52. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to permit the exclusive application of California State regulations regarding reformulated gas in certain areas within the State; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CONDIT:

H.R. 53. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide criminal penalties for the harassment of victims of Federal offenses by the convicted offenders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CONDIT (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN):

H.R. 54. A bill to improve congressional deliberation on proposed Federal private sector mandates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DREIER:

H.R. 55. A bill to make the Federal employees health benefits program available to individuals age 55 to 65 who would not otherwise have health insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CONDIT:

H.R. 56. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for the purchase and installation of agricultural water conservation systems; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. LEACH, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. FROST, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. OLVER, Mr. CLEMENT, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. MCKINNEY, Ms. LEE, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. WU, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. BALDACCIO, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. FILNER, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FARR of California, Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. ISAKSON, and Mr. GILLMOR):

H.R. 57. A bill to establish a commission to study and make recommendations with respect to the Federal electoral process; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DEUTSCH:

H.R. 58. A bill to amend section 804 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to correct impediments in the implementation of the Medicine Equity and Drug Safety Act

of 2000; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DREIER:

H.R. 59. A bill to establish a program of grants for supplemental assistance for elementary and secondary school students of limited English proficiency to ensure that they rapidly develop proficiency in English while not falling behind in their academic studies; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas (for herself, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. HINOJOSA):

H.R. 60. A bill to establish a commission to develop uniform standards which may be adopted by the States for the administration of elections for Federal office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DREIER (for himself and Mr. POMEROY):

H.R. 61. A bill to promote youth financial education; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

H.R. 62. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish election day in Presidential election years as a legal public holiday by moving the legal public holiday known as Veterans Day to election day in such years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. DREIER (for himself and Mr. ROYCE):

H.R. 63. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow unused benefits under cafeteria plans and flexible spending arrangements to be distributed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EHLERS:

H.R. 64. A bill to provide for the establishment of the position of Deputy Administrator for Science and Technology of the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself, Mr. CONDIT, and Mr. KOLBE):

H.R. 65. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to permit retired members of the Armed Forces who have a service-connected disability to receive a portion of their military retired pay concurrently with veterans' disability compensation; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. EHLERS:

H.R. 66. A bill to amend the Metric Conversion Act of 1975 to require Federal agencies to impose certain requirements on recipients of awards for scientific and engineering research; to the Committee on Science.

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.R. 67. A bill to establish the Medicare Eligible Military Retiree Health Care Consensus Task Force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. EMERSON (for herself and Mr. BERRY):

H.R. 68. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act relating to the distribution chain of prescription drugs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.R. 69. A bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to voluntary school prayer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

H.R. 70. A bill to prevent children's access to firearms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

H.R. 71. A bill to provide for the establishment of a task force within the Bureau of Justice Statistics to gather information about, study, and report to the Congress regarding, incidents of abandonment of infant children; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

H.R. 72. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require hospitals reimbursed under the Medicare system to establish and implement security procedures to reduce the likelihood of infant patient abduction and baby switching, including procedures for identifying all infant patients in the hospital in a manner that ensures that it will be evident if infants are missing from the hospital; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

H.R. 73. A bill to require the Secretary of Education to conduct a study and submit a report to the Congress on methods for identifying and treating children with dyslexia in kindergarten through 3rd grade; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

H.R. 74. A bill to enhance Federal enforcement of hate crimes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

H.R. 75. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to mental health services for children, adolescents and their families; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

H.R. 76. A bill to allow postal patrons to contribute to funding for emergency food relief within the United States through the voluntary purchase of certain specially issued United States postage stamps; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.R. 77. A bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the right to life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.R. 78. A bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for a balanced budget for the United States Government and for greater accountability in the enactment of tax legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.R. 79. A bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the Congress and the States to prohibit the act of desecration of the flag of the United States and to set criminal penalties for that act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.R. 80. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide for an improved

benefit computation formula for workers affected by the changes in benefit computation rules enacted in the Social Security Amendments of 1977 who attain age 65 during the 10-year period after 1981 and before 1992 (and related beneficiaries) and to provide prospectively for increases in their benefits accordingly; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.R. 81. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a refundable credit to military retirees for premiums paid for coverage under Medicare part B; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. EMERSON:

H.R. 82. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a refundable credit to certain senior citizens for premiums paid for coverage under Medicare Part B; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ENGLISH (for himself and Mr. TRAFICANT):

H.R. 83. A bill to amend title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to provide for cost-of-living adjustments to guaranteed benefit payments paid by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ENGLISH (for himself and Mr. PAUL):

H.R. 84. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives for education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGLISH:

H.R. 85. A bill to reauthorize the Trade Adjustment Assistance program through fiscal year 2006, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ENGLISH:

H.R. 86. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restructure and replace the income tax system of the United States to meet national priorities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FILNER:

H.R. 87. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to restore certain provisions relating to the definition of aggravated felony and other provisions as they were before the enactment of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOLEY:

H.R. 88. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the unified credit against estate and gift taxes to the equivalent of a \$5,000,000 exclusion and to increase the annual gift exclusion to \$30,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 89. A bill to require the Federal Trade Commission to prescribe regulations to protect the privacy of personal information collected from and about individuals who are not covered by the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 on the Internet, to provide greater individual control over the collection and use of that information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 90. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit telemarketers from interfering with the caller identification service of any person to whom a telephone solicitation is made, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 91. A bill to regulate the use by interactive computer services of Social Security account numbers and related personally identifiable information; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H.R. 92. A bill to ensure the efficient allocation of telephone numbers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GALLEGLY (for himself, Mr. HORN, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, and Mr. BERMAN):

H.R. 93. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that the mandatory separation age for Federal firefighters be made the same as the age that applies with respect to Federal law enforcement officers; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 94. A bill to provide Capitol-flown flags to the families of deceased law enforcement officers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 95. A bill to protect individuals, families, and Internet service providers from unsolicited and unwanted electronic mail; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HALL of Texas:

H.R. 96. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to ensure the integrity of the Social Security trust funds by requiring the Managing Trustee to invest the annual surplus of such trust funds in marketable interest-bearing obligations of the United States and certificates of deposit in depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and to protect such trust funds from the public debt limit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALL of Texas (for himself, Mr. CONDIT, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. BARCIA,

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HORN, Mr. WEINER, Mr. NEY, Mr. QUINN, Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. BERKLEY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. WEXLER, Mr. FILNER, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. FROST, Mr. RILEY, Mr. LAMPSON, and Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin):

H.R. 97. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to allow workers who attain age 65 after 1981 and before 1992 to choose either lump sum payments over four years totalling \$5,000 or an improved benefit computation formula under a new 10-year rule governing the transition to the changes in benefit computation rules enacted in the Social Security Amendments of 1977, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HASTINGS of Washington (for himself and Mr. BOYD):

H.R. 98. A bill to amend the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 to increase the amount of funds available for certain agricultural trade programs; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAYWORTH:

H.R. 99. A bill to prohibit discrimination in contracting on federally funded projects on the basis of certain labor policies of potential contractors; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. EHLERS (for himself, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. HORN, Mr. BACA, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. CAMP, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. GIBBONS):

H.R. 100. A bill to establish and expand programs relating to science, mathematics, engineering, and technology education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. EHLERS (for himself, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. HORN, Mr. BACA, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. CAMP, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. GIBBONS):

H.R. 101. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish and expand programs relating to science, mathematics, engineering, and technology education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. EHLERS (for himself, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. HORN, Mr. BACA, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. CAMP, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. GIBBONS):

H.R. 102. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage stronger math and science programs at elementary and secondary schools; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAYWORTH:

H.R. 103. A bill to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act to protect Indian tribes from coerced labor agreements; to the Committee on Resources.

[Omitted from the Record of January 3, 2001]

By Mr. HAYWORTH:

H.R. 104. A bill to repeal the Bennet Freeze thus ending a gross treaty violation with the Navajo Nation and allowing the Navajo Nation to live in habitable dwellings and raise their living conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. HAYWORTH:

H.R. 105. A bill to require Congress and the President to fulfill their constitutional duty to take personal responsibility for Federal laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HEFLEY:

H.R. 106. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for an additional place of holding court in the District of Colorado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEFLEY:

H.R. 107. A bill to require that the Secretary of the Interior conduct a study to identify sites and resources, to recommend alternatives for commemorating and interpreting the Cold War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. HEFLEY:

H.R. 108. A bill to establish a moratorium on bottom trawling and use of other mobile

fishing gear on the seabed in certain areas off the coast of the United States; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. HEFLEY:

H.R. 109. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for the use of biological monitoring and whole effluent toxicity tests in connection with publicly owned treatment works, municipal separate storm sewer systems, and municipal combined sewer overflows, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HEFLEY:

H.R. 110. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against income tax for certain charitable conservation contributions of land by small farmers and ranchers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLT:

H.R. 111. A bill to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to require local educational agencies and schools to implement integrated pest management systems to minimize the use of pesticides in schools and to provide parents, guardians, and employees with notice of the use of pesticides in schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HOLT:

H.R. 112. A bill to prohibit the making, importation, exportation, distribution, sale, offer for sale, installation, or use of an information collection device without proper labeling or notice and consent; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HOLT:

H.R. 113. A bill to amend section 227 of the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit the use of the text, graphic, or image messaging systems of wireless telephone systems to transmit unsolicited commercial messages; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. HOLT:

H.R. 114. A bill to provide for the mandatory licensing and registration of handguns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLT:

H.R. 115. A bill to provide for a program to educate the public regarding the use of biotechnology in producing food for human consumption, to support additional scientific research regarding the potential economic and environmental risks and benefits of using biotechnology to produce food, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HOLT:

H.R. 116. A bill to establish a program to promote child literacy by making books available through early learning and other child care programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HOLT:

H.R. 117. A bill to improve the quality and scope of science and mathematics education; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HOLT:

H.R. 118. A bill to establish a program to provide grants to States to test innovative ways to increase nursing home staff levels, reduce turnover, and improve quality of care for residents in nursing homes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HOLT:

H.R. 119. A bill to establish a Commission to study and make recommendations on the implementation of standardized voting procedures in the Federal, State, and local electoral process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HOLT:

H.R. 120. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to preserve all budget surpluses until legislation is enacted significantly extending the solvency of the Social Security and Medicare trust funds; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HOLT:

H.R. 121. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under the Medicare Program of oral drugs to treat low blood calcium levels or elevated parathyroid hormone levels for patients with end stage renal disease; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas:

H.R. 122. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 1993 income tax increase on Social Security benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARR of Georgia:

H.R. 123. A bill to prohibit civil liability actions from being brought or continued against manufacturers, distributors, dealers, or importers of firearms or ammunition for damages resulting from the misuse of their products by others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KELLER:

H.R. 124. A bill to provide for the full funding of Federal Pell Grants; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. LUTHER (for himself and Mr. NORWOOD):

H.R. 125. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to temporarily expand the Department of Defense program by which State and local law enforcement agencies may procure certain law enforcement equipment through the Department; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LUTHER (for himself and Mr. RAMSTAD):

H.R. 126. A bill to limit further production of the Trident II (D-5) missile; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LUTHER:

H.R. 127. A bill to limit the total number of political appointees in the executive branch

of the Government; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. LUTHER:

H.R. 128. A bill to amend the National Voter Registration Act of 1993 to require States to permit individuals to register to vote in an election for Federal office on the date of the election; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. LUTHER:

H.R. 129. A bill to provide for a biennial budget process and a biennial appropriations process and to enhance oversight and the performance of the Federal Government; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. McINNIS:

H.R. 130. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the estate and gift taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GARY MILLER of California:

H.R. 131. A bill to amend the Reclamation Wastewater and Groundwater Study and Facilities Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the Inland Empire regional water recycling project, to authorize the Secretary to carry out a program to assist agencies in projects to construct regional brine lines in California, and to authorize the Secretary to participate in the Lower Chino Dairy Area desalination demonstration and reclamation project; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mrs. MINK of Hawaii:

H.R. 132. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 620 Jacaranda Street in Lanai City, Hawaii, as the "Goro Hokama Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mrs. MINK of Hawaii:

H.R. 133. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to assure that immigrants do not have to wait longer for an immigrant visa as a result of a reclassification from family second preference to family first preference because of the naturalization of a parent or spouse; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MINK of Hawaii:

H.R. 134. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to revise the eligibility criteria for presumption of service-connection of certain diseases and disabilities for veterans exposed to ionizing radiation during military service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MORAN of Virginia (for himself, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. THOMAS M. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. HOYER, Mrs. MORELLA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. WYNN):

H.R. 135. A bill to require that the same transit pass transportation fringe benefits that are currently being offered to certain executive branch employees in the National Capital Region be extended to other similarly situated Federal employees; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. MORAN of Virginia (for himself, Mr. THOMAS M. DAVIS of Virginia, Mr. GILMAN, Mrs. MORELLA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. WYNN):

H.R. 136. A bill to amend section 8339(p) of title 5, United States Code, to clarify the method for computing certain annuities under the Civil Service Retirement System which are based (in whole or in part) on part-

time service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 137. A bill to repeal the per-State limitation applicable to grants made by the National Endowment for the Arts from funds made available for fiscal year 2001; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mr. WEINER, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. LEE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. CROWLEY, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 138. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to require persons to obtain a State license before receiving a handgun or handgun ammunition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NADLER (for himself, Mr. WEINER, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Ms. LEE, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. CROWLEY, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 139. A bill to provide incentive funds to States that have in effect a certain law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NADLER:

H.R. 140. A bill to eliminate a limitation with respect to the collection of tolls for use of the Verrazano Narrows Bridge, New York; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. OBERSTAR:

H.R. 141. A bill to authorize appropriations for the Surface Transportation Board, to enhance railroad competition, to protect collective bargaining agreements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. OBERSTAR:

H.R. 142. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to oversee the competitive activities of air carriers following a concentration in the airline industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. OBERSTAR:

H.R. 143. A bill to authorize the United States to enter into an executive agreement with Canada relating to the establishment and operation of a binational corporation to operate, maintain, and improve facilities on the Saint Lawrence Seaway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on International Relations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OBERSTAR (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. INSLEE, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. TIERNEY, and Mr. UDALL of New Mexico):

H.R. 144. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to require periodic inspections of pipelines and improve the safety of our Nation's pipeline system; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Mr. FROST, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, and Mr. GRAHAM):

H.R. 145. A bill to amend titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act to assure the financial solvency of Medicare+Choice orga-

nizations and Medicaid managed care organizations; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 146. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the Great Falls Historic District in Paterson, New Jersey, as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 147. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude certain severance payment amounts from income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself and Mr. HINCHEY):

H.R. 148. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to prevent sudden disruption of Medicare beneficiary enrollment in Medicare Choice plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H.R. 149. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for premiums on private mortgage insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PETRI (for himself, Mr. SHAYS, and Ms. SLAUGHTER):

H.R. 150. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require certain disclosure and reports relating to polling by telephone or electronic device; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PETRI:

H.R. 151. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to reform the financing and conduct of campaigns for elections for Federal office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PITTS (for himself, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, and Mr. HANSEN):

H.R. 152. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income payments made under Federal Government programs for the repayment of student loans of members of the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PITTS:

H.R. 153. A bill to repeal the Federal estate and gift taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POMEROY (for himself and Mr. MCHUGH):

H.R. 154. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase to 100 percent the amount of the deduction for the health insurance costs of self-employed individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POMEROY (for himself and Mr. KOLBE):

H.R. 155. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to enhance the portability of retirement benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means,

and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PRICE of North Carolina (for himself and Mr. HORN):

H.R. 156. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require that communications advocating the election or defeat of a candidate for election for Federal office contain specific information regarding the sponsor of the communication and whether or not the communication is authorized by the candidate involved; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. QUINN:

H.R. 157. A bill to provide that December 7 each year shall be treated for all purposes related to Federal employment in the same manner as November 11; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. REGULA:

H.R. 158. A bill to provide for the retention of the name of Mount McKinley; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. RILEY:

H.R. 159. A bill to prohibit a State from determining that a ballot submitted by an absent uniformed services voter was improperly or fraudulently cast unless the State finds clear and convincing evidence of fraud, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN (for herself, Mr. GOSS, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. DELAY, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART):

H.R. 160. A bill to prohibit the rescheduling or forgiveness of any outstanding bilateral debt owed to the United States by the Government of the Russian Federation until the President certifies to the Congress that the Government of the Russian Federation has ceased all its operations at, removed all personnel from, and permanently closed the intelligence facility at Lourdes, Cuba; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mrs. ROUKEMA (for herself, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. KOLBE, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. KING, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mrs. KELLY, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. TANCREDO, and Mr. HORN):

H.R. 161. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the \$500,000 exclusion of gain on the sale of a principal residence shall apply to certain sales by a surviving spouse; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. ROUKEMA (for herself, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. STRICKLAND, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. ANDREWS, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. SHAYS, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. LEACH, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. KLECZKA, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. STARK, Mr. RUSH, Mr. NADLER, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. BALDACCIO, Mr. GILMAN, Mrs. CAPPS, and Mr. TIERNEY):

H.R. 162. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act, Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to prohibit group and individual health plans from imposing treatment limitations or financial requirements on the coverage of mental health benefits and on the coverage of substance abuse and chemical dependency benefits if similar limita-

tions or requirements are not imposed on medical and surgical benefits; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROYCE (for himself, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. KANJORSKI, and Mrs. JONES of Ohio):

H.R. 163. A bill to amend the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to exempt mortgage servicers from certain requirements of the Act with respect to federally related mortgage loans secured by a first lien, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ROYCE (for himself, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. DREIER, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. FILNER, Ms. LEE, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. BERKLEY, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. HERGER, Mr. LATOURETTE, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD):

H.R. 164. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act with respect to the definition of a member business loan; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. ROYCE:

H.R. 165. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to adjust the exclusion amount on the gain from the sale of a principal residence for inflation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROYCE:

H.R. 166. A bill to strengthen and protect Social Security; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROYCE (for himself and Mr. DREIER):

H.R. 167. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow unused benefits from cafeteria plans to be carried over into later years and used for health care reimbursement rollover accounts and certain other plans, arrangements, or accounts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAXTON (for himself, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. DELAY, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. COX, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. BALLENGER, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. KINGSTON, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. SCHAEFFER, and Mr. FOSSELLA):

H.R. 168. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals an exclusion from gross income for certain amounts of capital gains distributions from regulated investment companies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 169. A bill to require that Federal agencies be accountable for violations of antidiscrimination and whistleblower protection laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.R. 170. A bill to permit members of the House of Representatives to donate used

computer equipment to public elementary and secondary schools designated by the members; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.R. 171. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to ensure that veterans of the United States Armed Forces are eligible for discretionary relief from detention, deportation, exclusion, and removal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.R. 172. A bill to amend the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the egg, meat, and poultry inspection laws to ensure that consumers receive notification regarding food products produced from crops, livestock, or poultry raised on land on which sewage sludge was applied; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.R. 173. A bill to amend the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 to allow for the financing of agricultural sales to Cuba; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committees on International Relations, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.R. 174. A bill to lift the trade embargo on Cuba, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, the Judiciary, Financial Services, Government Reform, and Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SHADEGG:

H.R. 175. A bill to require Congress to specify the source of authority under the United States Constitution for the enactment of laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHADEGG:

H.R. 176. A bill to provide for the implementation of the agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor of Arizona to facilitate a land exchange of Federal and State lands between the United States and the State of Arizona pending a State referendum regarding the agreement in 2002; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. SHADEGG:

H.R. 177. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax credits for Indian investment and employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHADEGG:

H.R. 178. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the issuance of tax-exempt bonds by Indian tribal governments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHOWS (for himself and Mr. NORWOOD):

H.R. 179. A bill to restore health care coverage to retired members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each

case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SHUSTER:

H.R. 180. A bill to modernize the financing of the railroad retirement system and to provide enhanced benefits to employees and beneficiaries; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SHUSTER (for himself, Mr. OBERSTAR, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 181. A bill to provide off-budget treatment for the Inland Waterways Trust Fund and the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SIMMONS (for himself, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, and Ms. DELAURO):

H.R. 182. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate a segment of the Eight Mile River in the State of Connecticut for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Resources.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER (for herself, Mrs. KELLY, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina):

H.R. 183. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for awards by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences to develop and operate multidisciplinary research centers regarding the impact of environmental factors on women's health and disease prevention; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER (for herself and Mr. DUNCAN):

H.R. 184. A bill to amend the Consumer Credit Protection Act to prevent credit card issuers from taking unfair advantage of full-time, traditional-aged, college students, to protect parents of traditional college student credit card holders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER:

H.R. 185. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to protect first amendment rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER (for herself and Mr. HOUGHTON):

H.R. 186. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require universal product numbers on claims forms submitted for reimbursement for durable medical equipment and other items under the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER (for herself and Mr. BOEHLERT):

H.R. 187. A bill to enhance the services provided by the Environmental Protection Agency to small communities that are attempting to comply with national, State, and local environmental regulations; to the

Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan:

H.R. 188. A bill to permanently reenact chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code, relating to family farmers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STUMP:

H.R. 189. A bill to repeal the National Voter Registration Act of 1993; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. STUMP:

H.R. 190. A bill to clarify the effect on the citizenship of an individual of the individual's birth in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STUMP:

H.R. 191. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to terminate taxpayer financing of presidential election campaigns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STUMP:

H.R. 192. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the 1993 increase in income taxes on Social Security benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STUMP:

H.R. 193. A bill to repeal the Federal estate and gift taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 194. A bill to require States that receive funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to enact a law that requires the expulsion of students who are convicted of a crime of violence; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 195. A bill to amend the vaccine injury compensation portion of the Public Health Service Act to permit a petition for compensation to be submitted within 48 months of the first symptoms of injury; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 196. A bill to prohibit federally sponsored research pertaining to the legalization of drugs; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 197. A bill to require preemployment drug testing with respect to applicants for Federal employment; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 198. A bill to prohibit United States voluntary and assessed contributions to the United Nations if the United Nations imposes any tax or fee on United States persons or continues to develop or promote proposals for such taxes or fees; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 199. A bill to amend rule 26 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to provide for the confidentiality of a personnel record or personal information of a law enforcement officer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 200. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the deduction for host families of foreign exchange and other students from \$50 per month to \$200 per month; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 201. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to reduce funding if States do not enact legisla-

tion that requires the death penalty in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 202. A bill to amend the Crime Control Act of 1990 to prohibit law enforcement agencies from imposing a waiting period before accepting reports of missing children less than 21 years of age; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 203. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to direct the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish a pilot program to provide regulatory compliance assistance to small business concerns, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 204. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Transportation to initiate investigations of unfair methods of competition by major air carriers against new entrant air carriers; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 205. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a refundable income tax credit for the recycling of hazardous wastes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 206. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the child care credit for lower-income working parents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 207. A bill to prohibit retroactive Federal income tax rate increases; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 208. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to determine and report to Congress an appropriate tax incentive to encourage individuals other than members of the Armed Forces to participate as members of honor guards at funerals for veterans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 209. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that tax-exempt interest shall not be taken into account in determining the amount of Social Security benefits included in gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 210. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual's entitlement to any benefit thereunder shall continue through the month of his or her death (without affecting any other person's entitlement to benefits for that month) and that such individual's benefit shall be payable for such month only to the extent proportionate to the number of days in such month preceding the date of such individual's death; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 211. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax for the purchase of a principal residence by a first-time homebuyer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 212. A bill to ensure that Federal agencies establish the appropriate procedures for assessing whether or not Federal regulations might result in the taking of private property, and to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to report to the Congress with respect to such takings under programs of

the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H.R. 213. A bill to provide a sentence of death for certain importations of significant quantities of controlled substances; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TANCREDO:

H.R. 214. A bill to authorize appropriations for part B of the individuals with Disabilities Education Act to achieve full funding for part B of that Act by 2006; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. TOWNS:

H.R. 215. A bill to require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to ban toys which in size, shape, or overall appearance resemble real handguns; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TOWNS:

H.R. 216. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny the exemption from income tax for social clubs found to be practicing prohibited discrimination; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TOWNS:

H.R. 217. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Fair Housing Act to prohibit discrimination on the basis of affectional or sexual orientation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 218. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to exempt qualified current and former law enforcement officers from State laws prohibiting the carrying of concealed handguns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 219. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to ensure the integrity of the Social Security trust funds by requiring the Managing Trustee to invest the annual surplus of such trust funds in marketable interest-bearing obligations of the United States and certificates of deposit in depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and to protect such trust funds from the public debt limit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PAUL (for himself and Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland):

H.R. 220. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to protect the integrity and confidentiality of Social Security account numbers issued under such title, to prohibit the establishment in the Federal Government of any uniform national identifying number, and to prohibit Federal agencies from imposing standards for identification of individuals on other agencies or persons; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TOWNS:

H.R. 221. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to designate educational empowerment zones in certain low-income areas and to give a tax incentive to attract teachers to work in such areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TRAFICANT:

H.R. 222. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the minimum wage by \$1 over 2 years; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. UDALL of Colorado:

H.R. 223. A bill to amend the Clear Creek County, Colorado, Public Lands Transfer Act of 1993 to provide additional time for Clear Creek County to dispose of certain lands transferred to the county under the Act; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. WATKINS (for himself, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. THUNE, Mr. UDALL of Colorado, Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, Mr. REHBERG, and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 224. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the Indian employment credit and the depreciation rules for property used predominantly within an Indian reservation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WEXLER (for himself, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. MORAN of Virginia):

H.R. 225. A bill to prevent handgun violence and illegal commerce in handguns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. WOOLSEY:

H.R. 226. A bill to establish demonstration projects to provide family income to respond to significant transitions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. CLYBURN:

H.J. Res. 1. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for the appointment by the States of Electors for the election of the President and Vice President on the basis of the popular vote of each Congressional district of the State and for the appointment of two electors by each State on the basis of the total popular vote of the State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.J. Res. 2. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to permit the Congress to limit expenditures in elections for Federal office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.J. Res. 3. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to abolish the electoral college and to provide for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SERRANO:

H.J. Res. 4. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to repeal the twenty-second article of amendment, thereby removing the limitation on the number of terms an individual may serve as President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution providing for a conditional adjournment of the House of Representatives and a conditional

recess or adjournment of the Senate; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ENGLISH:

H. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a postage stamp should be issued in honor of the United States Masters Swimming program; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. FILNER:

H. Con. Res. 3. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding a Federal holiday to commemorate the birthday of Cesar E. Chavez; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. PASCRELL:

H. Con. Res. 4. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued honoring Gunnery Sergeant John Basilone, a great American hero; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

H. Con. Res. 5. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the States should adopt uniform voting procedures to carry out the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

H. Con. Res. 6. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the need to pass legislation to increase penalties on perpetrators of hate crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

H. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that a commemorative postage stamp should be issued in honor of the late George Thomas "Mickey" Leland; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mrs. ROUKEMA (for herself, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. WHITFIELD, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. BARRETT, and Mr. HORN):

H. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the current Federal income tax deduction for interest paid on debt secured by a first or second home should not be further restricted; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SERRANO:

H. Con. Res. 9. Concurrent resolution entitled the "English Plus Resolution"; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H. Con. Res. 10. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that State earnings limitations on retired law enforcement officers be lifted to enhance school safety; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma:

H. Res. 1. A resolution electing officers of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Res. 2. A resolution to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled and of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Res. 3. A resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Res. 4. A resolution authorizing the Clerk to inform the President of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Res. 5. A resolution adopting rules for the One Hundred Seventh Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. PRYCE of Ohio:

H. Res. 6. A resolution designating majority membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. FROST:

H. Res. 7. A resolution designating minority membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. FROST:

H. Res. 8. A resolution providing for the designation of certain minority employees; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Res. 9. A resolution fixing the daily hour of meeting of the First Session of the One Hundred Seventh Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ARMEY:

H. Res. 10. A resolution providing for the attendance of the House at the Inaugural Ceremonies of the President and Vice President of the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. CONDIT:

H. Res. 11. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that oversight hearings should be held immediately to determine the causes and outcomes surrounding this influenza season's vaccine shortage; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DREIER:

H. Res. 12. A resolution opposing the imposition of criminal liability on Internet service providers based on the actions of their users; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on International Relations, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KELLER:

H. Res. 13. A resolution to express the intention of the House of Representatives to fully fund The Federal Pell Grant Program; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mrs. ROUKEMA:

H. Res. 14. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the seriousness of the national problems associated with mental illness and with respect to congressional intent to establish a "Mental Health Advisory Committee"; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SHOWS:

H. Res. 15. A resolution supporting the national motto of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TRAFICANT (for himself, Mr. REGULA, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. NEY, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. COLLINS, Ms. HART, Mr. QUINN, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. HOBSON, and Mr. SHERWOOD):

H. Res. 16. A resolution calling on the President to take all necessary measures to respond to the surge of steel imports resulting from the financial crises in Asia, Russia,

and other regions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself, Mr. FILLNER, Mr. HINCHEY, Ms. LEE, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. PELOSI):

H. Res. 17. A resolution recognizing the security interests of the United States in furthering complete nuclear disarmament; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Ms. WOOLSEY (for herself, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, and Ms. SLAUGHTER):

H. Res. 18. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the Senate should ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women; to the Committee on International Relations.

[Submitted January 6, 2001]

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself and Mr. YOUNG of Alaska):

H.R. 227. A bill to abolish the Council on Environmental Quality; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. ETHERIDGE (for himself and Mr. WAMP):

H.R. 228. A bill to improve character education programs; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H.R. 229. A bill to provide needed flexibility to the United States Department of Agriculture to help developing countries and move surplus commodities from the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. KAPTUR (for herself, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. BOSWELL):

H.R. 230. A bill to amend the Agricultural Fair Practices Act of 1967 to provide for the accreditation of associations of agricultural producers, to promote good faith bargaining between such accredited associations and the handlers of agricultural products, and to strengthen the enforcement authorities to respond to violations of the Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. KAPTUR (for herself, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. CLAYTON, and Mr. BISHOP):

H.R. 231. A bill to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to provide the Secretary of Agriculture with administrative authority to investigate live poultry dealers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KING (for himself, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. HOLDEN, Mr. KLECZKA, Mr. GILCHREST, Mr. HORN, Mrs. THURMAN, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, and Mr. SHERMAN):

H.R. 232. A bill to amend the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act to authorize the Federal Trade Commission to issue new rules regulating telemarketing firms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD:

H.R. 233. A bill to improve the safety of firearms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ORTIZ:

H.R. 234. A bill to provide for the establishment of a new Department of Veterans Affairs medical facility for veterans in south Texas; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. OXLEY (for himself and Mr. HALL of Texas):

H.R. 235. A bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to eliminate from its regulations the restrictions on the cross-ownership of broadcasting stations and newspapers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. GARY MILLER of California, Mr. DREIER, Mr. BECERRA, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. FROST, Ms. DUNN, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. TERRY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SHAW, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. WELLER, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. HERGER, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. HAYWORTH, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. CAMP, and Mr. McNULTY):

H.R. 236. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on telephone and other communication services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GILLMOR:

H. Con. Res. 11. Concurrent resolution honoring Konrad Adenauer on the occasion of his birthday; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Ms. KAPTUR:

H. Con. Res. 12. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the power of agricultural humanitarian assistance, in the form of a millenium good will food aid initiative, to help guide developing countries down the path to self sufficiency; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOSS:

H. Res. 19. A resolution electing Members to serve on standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GOSS:

H. Res. 20. A resolution designating majority membership on certain standing committees of the House; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 27: Mr. GOODE.

H.R. 31: Mr. PAUL, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. PICKERING, and Mr. HOLDEN.

H.R. 57: Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. PETRI, Mr. LAHOOD, Ms. ESHOO, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 163: Mr. GONZALEZ.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TIME TO REEXAMINE ELECTORAL PROCESS AND PROCEDURES

HON. MIKE HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, today I express my concerns over the difficulties that arose during our voting and ballot counting process in this most recent presidential election. It is undisputed that the presidential candidate who received more popular votes on Election Day, November 7, 2000, was not elected to the nation's highest office. However, our Constitution allows for this anomalous result. While the Electoral College system may need to be reviewed, I believe the most troubling aspect of this result was that the voting process and procedure failed a great number of American voters. From allegations of voter intimidation, voter confusion, to the now infamous Votomatic punch systems, process and procedural problems abounded. We are now in the 21st Century, and as a Representative from the Silicon Valley, I know that the technological creativity and innovation exist to solve these problems. We must be willing to research, test and implement reliable technologies to the way in which we conduct elections.

The right to vote is one of the most cherished and fundamental rights we have in our great nation. There are a myriad of ways in which a voter may become disenfranchised and the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was a milestone in the protection of this right. Now, 35 years later we have learned that even more is needed to protect our right to vote and have our vote counted. Mr. Speaker, as has been stated by many of my colleagues who are concerned about this issue it is nothing less than the integrity of the vote in America that we in Congress must now work together to protect.

IN RECOGNITION OF MR. DAVID M. LANEY

HON. TOM DeLAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Mr. DeLAY. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize Mr. David M. Laney, who will soon complete his term as a member of the Texas Transportation Commission. Governor George W. Bush appointed Mr. Laney to the commission in April 1995, designating him its chairman and Commissioner of Transportation. In April 2000, he stepped down as Commissioner of Transportation, serving the remainder of his term as a member of the commission.

During his term on the commission, Mr. Laney has been the champion of the State's

efforts to increase the state's share of federal transportation dollars returning to Texas. He was instrumental in promoting the STEP 21 Coalition's successful efforts to guarantee that every state receive a fairer return on its contributions to the Highway Trust Fund. As a result, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA 21) provides a guarantee of at least a 90.5 percent return. When this guarantee was combined with a significant increase in national highway program funding and the use of more real world funding formula factors, Texas received an increase of more than \$700 million annually in federal highway funds. In addition, he promoted increased federal funding for the nation's general aviation and reliever airports, which Congress provided in the historic Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment Reform Act for the 21st Century (AIR 21). Finally, Mr. Laney has been a strong advocate for the state's small urban and rural transit systems, working with Congress to provide much needed discretionary funding to address the vehicle replacement needs of these vital transportation systems, the most extensive in the nation. With these additional funds for Texas transportation programs, the commission will be better able to meet the tremendous transportation demands of the growing regional and international trade traffic in Texas.

With a look to the future, as Commissioner of Transportation Mr. Laney led the Texas Department of Transportation in its efforts to obtain the flexible financing tools it needs to help address the multitude of transportation needs in Texas. He was successful in working with the Texas Legislature to create the Texas Turnpike Authority Division of the department, which provides toll-funding options for the state's major transportation projects. With this strong support and encouragement, the division has applied for and expects to receive an \$800 million loan under the federal Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act for a major Central Texas turnpike project. Under Mr. Laney's leadership, the commission has used the Texas State Infrastructure Bank, authorized under the National Highway System Designation Act of 1995, to provide needed assistance to localities to help move forward important transportation projects. Mr. Laney also initiated a major Texas border strategy, which provides more than \$1.8 billion in priority highway funding to the state's border region to address the demands of international trade traffic.

Throughout his tenure on the commission, Mr. Laney has provided strong, confident, and visionary leadership to the Texas Department of Transportation, promoting the development of a first-class Texas transportation system. His legacy is a transportation agency with a menu of solid financial and operational tools to provide a safe, effective, and environmentally sensitive transportation system for the people of Texas and the nation. His dedication to

transportation and his strong leadership on the commission will be missed.

Mr. Speaker, I know my fellow Texans join me in this expression of appreciation to David Laney for his exemplary leadership. I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating him and wishing him the best in his future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I was absent for rollcall vote Nos. 3 and 4 on January 3, 2000. Had I been present, I would have voted "no" on rollcall No. 3 and "yes" on rollcall No. 4.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BINA- TIONAL GREAT LAKES-SEAWAY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2001

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, on January 3, I introduced legislation, the Binational Great Lakes-Seaway Enhancement Act of 2001, to improve the competitiveness of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway system and restore its vitality.

Since the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway more than 40 years ago, the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway system has become a vital transportation corridor for the United States. The Seaway connects the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean and makes it possible to ship manufactured products from our industrial Midwest and grains from the Upper Plains directly to overseas markets. Benefits of efficient operations of this transportation route are not limited to the Great Lakes region but extend throughout the United States. Congress recognized the broader impacts and, accordingly, designated the Great Lakes as America's fourth seacoast in 1970.

The Great Lakes region and the international markets recognized the system's potential, as evidenced by the sharp rise in vessel and cargo traffic through the Seaway after its opening in 1959. Unfortunately, that potential was never fulfilled. The upward trend in cargo traffic peaked around 1977-79. It then went into a long decline, precipitated in part by a nationwide economic recession that hit the manufacturing sector particularly hard, and prolonged in part because of capacity constraints imposed by the Seaway.

Locks on the Seaway and the Great Lakes were built as long ago as 1895. New locks

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

constructed for the Seaway between the mid- and late-1950s, as authorized by Congress in 1954, were built to the same size as those completed in 1932. Locks and connecting channels were limited to 27 feet of draft. Because vessel size had grown over time, Seaway facilities were too small on opening day to serve the commercial fleet then in existence. Today, they are capable of accommodating no more than 30% of the world's commercial fleet. An undersized Seaway that denies large, specialized, and efficient vessels access to the system will prevent U.S. products, especially those from the Great Lakes region, from competing effectively in the global economy.

In addition to declining traffic, inadequate investment in Seaway infrastructure caused the mix of cargoes shipped through the system to be transformed from one that was diverse to one composed largely of low-value commodities. Although the trend of cargo tonnage through the system turned up once again in 1993, current cargo mix consists of essentially steel coming to the Great Lakes region from abroad, grains going overseas, and iron ore and coal moving from one port to another within the region. Since the late 1980s, industrial manufacturing in the United States has recovered through investment in technology and corporate restructuring. Industrial production is flourishing once more in the Great Lakes region; Midwest economies are booming. Yet, only a small volume of high-value finished goods is shipped through the system. The Great Lakes region, therefore, has not been able to participate fully in this resurgence of economic strength due to limitations in the Seaway's capacity.

As we enter a new millennium, it is fitting that the Great Lakes-Seaway system is given an opportunity to modernize its structure and facilities so that it can compete on an equal footing with other transportation routes such as coastal ports and the Mississippi River. The United States has great seaports on its Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts. The Mississippi River, likewise, is an extremely vital inland maritime transportation artery in the mid-section of the country. A competitive and successful Great Lakes-Seaway system would complement these other major transportation routes. The United States would greatly benefit in global competition by such a balanced national maritime transportation system.

The Seaway differs from the other transportation routes in one crucial aspect, however. Whereas the coastal seaports and the Mississippi River navigation channel were developed with substantial assistance from the federal government, the Seaway was required initially to repay the costs of its construction with interest. The Seaway, therefore, was hampered in its ability to compete successfully from the start. Not only was it built undersized, it was also saddled with great debts. Years later when Congress forgave the debts, the damage has already been done.

Throughout my service in the Congress, I have tried to help the Great Lakes-Seaway system better position itself in competition for commercial transportation. For more than 4 years, I have been working closely with interested parties in the Great Lakes maritime transportation community and the infrastructure investment finance sector in the United

States and Canada to develop a proposal to allow the Seaway to reach its full potential, to guarantee the future viability of the Seaway, and to continue economic development of the Great Lakes region.

The bill I introduced on the first day of this Congress, the Binational Great Lakes-Seaway Enhancement Act of 2001, was developed in concert with the Honorable Joe Comuzzi, a close friend of mine and a member of the Canadian Parliament whose Thunder Bay, Ontario Riding (district) is adjacent to mine. It would establish the foundation, create the conditions, and provide the resources to permit the system to achieve its full potential. The bill would authorize the creation of a binational authority to operate and maintain the Seaway. It would also provide for the establishment of a non-federal credit facility to offer financial and other assistance to the Seaway and Great Lakes maritime communities for transportation-related capital investments.

Specifically, the legislation would establish a binational governmental St. Lawrence Seaway Corporation by combining the existing, separate U.S. and Canadian agencies that operate each country's Seaway facilities. It would require the Corporation's top management to run the Seaway in a business-like manner. It would transfer Seaway employees and the operating authority of Seaway assets to the Corporation. It would provide significant labor protection for current U.S. Seaway employees, whether or not they transfer to the Corporation. It would offer incentives for employment and pay based on job performance. It would set forth a process for the Corporation to become financially sustainable. At the same time, it would provide the United States with ample oversight authority over the Corporation.

Through merger of the two national Seaway agencies into a single binational authority, we could eliminate duplication and streamline operations. Improved efficiency would reduce government's cost of operating the Seaway. Moreover, a unified Seaway agency would reduce regulatory burden and help cut the sailing time of ships through the system. This latter efficiency improvement would positively affect the bottom line of Seaway users. All of these efficiencies would make the system a more competitive and viable transportation route for international commerce.

The Great Lakes and the Seaway should be considered as an integrated system in maritime transportation. Improvements to the Seaway infrastructure alone would not be sufficient to deal with the efficiency and competitiveness problems facing the Great Lakes-Seaway system. Quite the opposite, improvements to the Seaway could stress the capacity of ports on the Great Lakes. A comprehensive approach is necessary to address the system's investment needs.

My legislation would provide for the establishment of a Great Lakes Development Bank. It would outline in broad terms the structure of Bank membership. To ensure no taxpayer liability, this legislation would prohibit the United States and the St. Lawrence Seaway Corporation from becoming members of the Bank. It would specify eligible projects for financial and other assistance from the Bank. It would define the forms of such assistance. It would re-

quire recipients of Bank assistance, states or provinces in which such recipients are located, contractors for projects financed with Bank assistance, and localities in which such contractors are located to become Bank members to broaden the Bank's membership base. It would establish an initial capitalization level for the Bank, and would provide as U.S. contributions \$100 million in direct loan and up to \$500 million in loan commitments that could be drawn upon to meet the Bank's credit obligations. It would set interest on U.S. loans to the Bank at rates equal to the current average yield on outstanding Treasury debts of similar maturity plus administrative costs to preclude taxpayer subsidy to the Bank. It would allow the United States to call loans to the Bank if the Bank is not complying with the objectives of this legislation, and would provide specific limitations on United States' liability to protect our interests.

Mr. Speaker, my legislation is intended to make the Great Lakes-Seaway system a more efficient, competitive, and viable transportation route. Such a system will enable our manufacturers to bring their goods to the world market at reduced cost, making U.S. products more competitive in the global economy. This is a sensible bill; it is a good-government bill. A similar bill was introduced in the last Congress. The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure has held one hearing on that bill. Changes have been made to the proposal to reflect suggestions made by witnesses at the hearing. As a result, this is an improved bill. We should all support it. I hope Members will join me in co-sponsoring this legislation and moving it forward. This bill should be enacted this year to help prepare the Great Lakes-Seaway system for competition and trade in the 21st century.

TRIBUTE TO REVEREND DR.
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, in just a few days we Americans will be commemorating the birthday of one of the outstanding citizens of the 20th century. I was pleased many years ago to be one of the original sponsors of the legislation making his birthday a national holiday, and I urge all Americans to commemorate January 15th with appropriate ceremonies.

We should all avail ourselves of this opportunity to once again honor the legacy of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. With it now being nearly 33 years since his life was senselessly snuffed out by an assassin in Memphis, Tennessee, it is more important than ever that all Americans, especially our young people who have no personal recollection of Dr. King's moral leadership, are reminded of his significant contributions and his message.

Regrettably, many Americans view Martin Luther King Day as a holiday just for African-Americans. Reverend King would have been the first person to repudiate that attitude, for

his message was for all people, of all races, creeds, colors and backgrounds. His message is universal and should be heeded by all citizens of America and, in fact, all citizens of the world.

Dr. King contributed more to the causes of national freedom and equality than any other individual of the 20th century. His achievements as an author and as a minister were surpassed only by his leadership, which transformed a torn people into a beacon of strength and solidarity, and united a divided nation under a common creed of brotherhood and mutual prosperity.

It was Dr. King's policy of nonviolent protest which served to open the eyes of our Nation to the horrors of discrimination and police brutality. This policy revealed the Jim Crow laws of the South as hypocritical and unfair, and forced civil rights issues into the national dialectic. It is due to the increased scope and salience of the national civil rights discussion that the movement achieved so much during its decade of our greatest accomplishment, from 1957 to 1968.

It was in 1955 that Dr. King made his first mark on our nation, when he organized the black community of Montgomery, Alabama during a 382-day boycott of the city's bus lines. The boycott saw Dr. King and many other civil rights activists incarcerated as "agitators," but their efforts were rewarded in 1956, when the U.S. Supreme Court declared that the segregation practices of the Alabama bus system were unconstitutional, and demanded that blacks be allowed to ride with equal and indistinguishable rights. The result proved the theory of nonviolent protest in practice, and roused our Nation to the possibilities to be found through peace and perseverance.

In 1963, Dr. King and his followers faced their most ferocious test, when they set a massive civil rights protest in motion in Birmingham, Alabama. The protest was met with brute force by the local police, and many innocent men and women were injured through the violent response. However, the strength of the police department worked against the forces of discrimination in the nation, as many Americans came to sympathize with the plight of the blacks through the sight of their irrational and inhumane treatment.

By August of 1963 the civil rights movement had achieved epic proportions, and it was in a triumphant and universal air that Dr. King gave his memorable "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. In the next year, Dr. King was distinguished as Time magazine's Man of the Year for 1963, and he would later be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1964.

Throughout his remaining years, Dr. King continued to lead our nation toward increased peace and unity. He spoke out against the Vietnam war, and led our Nation's War on Poverty. To Dr. King the international situation was inextricably linked to the domestic, and thus it was only through increased peace and prosperity at home that tranquility would be ensured abroad.

When Dr. King was gunned down in 1968 he had already established himself as a national hero and pioneer. As the years passed his message continued to gather strength and

direction, and it is only in the light of his multi-generational influence that the true effects of his ideas can be measured. Dr. King was a man who lacked neither vision nor the means and courage to express it. His image of a strong and united nation overcoming the obstacles of poverty and inequality continues to provide us with an ideal picture of the "United" states which still fills the hearts of Americans with feelings of brotherhood and a common purpose for years to come.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to bear in mind the courageous, dedicated deeds of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and to join together on Monday, January 15, 2001, in solemn recollection of his significant contributions for enhancing human rights throughout our nation and throughout the world.

BUD SHUSTER ANNOUNCES RETIREMENT

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, twenty-eight years ago it was my great privilege to win my first nomination to the United States Congress from the 9th District of Pennsylvania. Since that memorable moment, it has been an even greater privilege to receive both the Republican and Democratic nominations nine times, a record never before achieved in Pennsylvania's history. For that opportunity to serve my country and the people of our region, I shall be forever grateful.

In recent months, both my wife, Patty, and I have been in hospitals with different health scares. While we remain optimistic, these experiences have caused me to re-evaluate my priorities and responsibilities.

On April 6th, when the President signed my AIR-21 aviation act for the 21st century, I realized I had reached the pinnacle of my Congressional career. That landmark legislation, coupled with my TEA-21 highway, transit and safety Act, which became law the previous year, is the realization of my long and sometimes lonely battle to unlock America's major transportation trust funds so we could re-build the nation's transportation systems for the 21st century. And last month we finally got our Water Resources bill signed into law, including the Everglades, the largest environmental restoration project in the world.

Having achieved these goals, after meeting with my family, we have decided now is the time for me to retire from Congress, as my Chairmanship of the largest and most productive committee in Congress comes to a close. While the scars of a hundred battles have taken a toll on both my family and me, in perspective, they are insignificant compared to the opportunities to do good things for people, or the broken neck I sustained in the course of my Congressional duties. All things considered, we decided now is the time to smell the roses while we still can.

Like my boyhood baseball idol, Lou Gehrig, I consider myself the luckiest man on the face of the earth—to have realized my dream of

becoming a U.S. Congressman. The opportunities to help thousands of people, to author major legislation to re-build America, to serve as the Chairman of the largest Committee in the history of Congress, and to have served as the Ranking Member of the Intelligence Committee during our historic victory in the Cold War, all have exceeded my fondest expectations.

Having decided to retire, it is neither in the best interests of my constituents, nor in my nature, for me to linger on as a "lame duck". By retiring at the end of this month, effective January 31st, the Governor can call a special election to quickly elect my successor for the new Congress. During the interim, our Congressional offices will continue to be staffed by the current employees to serve our District.

To paraphrase Thomas Jefferson, now is the time for me to return to that higher station in life—that of a private citizen. My prayer is that God may bless America and the wonderful people who have supported me and my family through these many years.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO DESIGNATE THE EIGHTMILE RIVER IN THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT FOR STUDY FOR POTENTIAL ADDITION TO THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

HON. ROB SIMMONS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce my first legislative initiative—a bill to study the inclusion of Connecticut's Eightmile River as part of the National Wild & Scenic Rivers System.

Eastern Connecticut is fortunate to have a wealth of natural beauty, such as the Eightmile River. The Eightmile River and the watershed it supports is an outstanding ecological system. The river has been identified as an exemplary occurrence of one of Connecticut's most imperiled natural communities. Its streams are free-flowing, contain excellent water quality and a diversity of aquatic habitats and fish species, including native and stocked trout. The Eightmile River is also an important recreational resource and figures prominently in the character of the communities in which it flows.

Unfortunately, the Eightmile River is not likely to remain in outstanding condition without a concerted community effort to protect it.

That's why on my very first day in Congress, I am introducing a bill authorizing the National Park Service to study and determine whether the Eightmile River is eligible for designation as a National Wild and Scenic River—beginning the process of achieving some of the strongest river protection possible while also meeting community and landowner needs.

For more than 30 years, the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act has safeguarded some of the nation's most precious rivers. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act pronounced that certain select rivers of the nation that possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational,

geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. Designated rivers receive protection to preserve their free-flowing condition, to protect the water quality and to fulfill other vital national conservation purposes. I believe Connecticut's Eightmile River possesses all of these qualities, deserves all of these protections and should be looked at by the National Park Service as a important addition to the National Wild and Scenic River System.

I am very proud to submit this legislation at the request of my constituents in East Haddam, Salem and Lyme and honored to have the strong support of my colleagues from Connecticut.

THE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
EDUCATION PARTNERSHIP AND
THE STEP ONE CONFERENCE

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, today I speak not only as a member of the House of Representatives, but as a proud member of a very important organization that is making a difference in my district. The Science and Technology Education Partnership (STEP) was recently established to inspire students to pursue careers in science, math, engineering and technology throughout the Riverside community, the state of California and the nation.

On November 3, 2000, STEP sponsored "STEP One: The Congressional Conference on Science and Technology Education." This wonderful conference allowed local students, teachers, community and civic leaders, scientists and high-tech entrepreneurs an opportunity to meet and discover the importance of math and science education.

It was inspiring to see the faces of nearly 1,000 students light up with excitement during the conference's student program which included NASA Astronaut Vance Brand, chemical experiments and a 'life in space' space science presentation.

I was honored to present National Teachers Hall of Fame inductee, Jaime Escalante, with the inaugural STEP Award. The panel discussion focusing on the gap between math and science education and the needs of the high-tech sector was an enlightening finale to the conference.

On behalf of everyone involved in the STEP Conference, I would like to give a special thanks to those who sponsored the event including: Complas, The Business-Press, Bourns, DynCorp, Naval Warfare Assessment Station, General Atomics, California Space and Technology Alliance, The Gas Company and Vertigo.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I would like to give praise to those who volunteered their time and energy to get the STEP foundation up and running. My fellow board members of the STEP foundation have all greatly contributed to this effort, they include: Steve Berry, Dave

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Bernal, Linda Burk, Dr. Damon Castillo, Troy Clarke, Dr. James Erickson, Dr. Susan Hackwood, Dr. Joseph Norbeck and Brian Wagner.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE 2001 CONGRESS-BUNDESTAG/BUNDES RAT EXCHANGE

HON. RALPH REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, since 1983, the U.S. Congress and the German Bundestag and Bundesrat has conducted an annual exchange program for staff members from both countries. The program gives professional staff the opportunity to observe and learn about each other's political institutions and interact on issues of mutual interest.

A staff delegation from the United States Congress will be selected to visit Germany during April 1 to April 15 of this year. During the two week exchange, the delegation will attend meetings with Bundestag Members, Bundestag party staff members, and representatives of numerous political, business, academic, and media agencies. Participants also will be hosted by a Bundestag Member for a district visit.

A comparable delegation of German staff members will visit the United States for two weeks in July. They will attend similar meetings here in Washington and visit the districts of Congressional Members.

The Congress-Bundestag Exchange is highly regarded in Germany and is one of several exchange programs sponsored by public and private institutions in the United States and Germany to foster better understanding of the politics and policies of both countries. This exchange is funded by the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs.

The U.S. delegation should consist of experienced and accomplished Hill staff who can contribute to the success of the exchange on both sides of the Atlantic. The Bundestag reciprocates by sending senior staff professionals to the United States.

Applicants should have a demonstrable interest in events in Europe. Applicants need not be working in the field of foreign affairs, although such a background can be helpful. The composite U.S. delegation should exhibit a range of expertise in issues of mutual concern in Germany and the United States such as, but not limited to, trade, security, the environment, immigration, economic development, health care, and other social policy issues.

In addition, U.S. participants are expected to help plan and implement the program for the Bundestag staff members when they visit the United States. Participants are expected to assist in planning topical meetings in Washington, and are encouraged to host one or two Bundestag staffers in their Member's district in July, or to arrange for such a visit to another Member's district.

Participants are selected by a committee composed of personnel from the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Depart-

ment of State and past participants of the exchange.

Senators and Representatives who would like a member of their staff to apply for participation in this year's program should direct them to submit a resume and cover letter in which they state their qualifications, the contributions they can make to a successful program and some assurances of their ability to participate during the time stated. Applications may be sent to Connie Veillette in Congressman REGULA's office, 2306 Rayburn House Building by noon on Thursday, February 15.

IN TRIBUTE TO DAVID E. NESBITT

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to David E. Nesbitt, a personal friend who has retired from the Federal Bureau of Investigation after 31 years of dedicated service, the last 2½ of which he served as supervisor of the Ventura Resident Agency, in my district.

Supervisory Special Agent Nesbitt became a special agent in 1969 and was assigned to San Antonio and Austin, Texas. At the end of 1970, he was transferred to the Los Angeles Field Office, where he handled a variety of white collar crime investigations for much of the next 10 years.

In 1980, he was assigned to the San Fernando Valley Resident Agency, where he specialized in major financial institution fraud investigations. He then returned to the Los Angeles Field Office in 1985 to join the Financial Institution Fraud Squad.

David's success in bringing white collar criminals to justice was rewarded in 1990, when he was promoted to supervise a new squad designed to handle investigations into failed financial institutions. During the next eight years, David coordinated investigations into more than 130 financial institutions that failed within the Central District of California.

In June of 1998, he arrived in Ventura County. As supervisor of the Ventura Resident Agency, David initiated a new Ventura County Crime Task Force composed of nine federal, state and local agencies. He coordinated the FBI portion of the investigation into the January 31, 2000, tragic crash of Alaska Airlines Flight 261 off the Ventura County coast.

David is a longstanding member of the Southern California Fraud Investigators Association and a contributor to the Western League of Savings Annual Training Seminar. He initiated the annual FBI Fraud Seminar to benefit the financial community and, last year, was recognized as the Construction Battalion Center Summerfest 2000 Honoree for Community Service.

There is one aspect of David's life to which he has devoted more years than to the FBI—his marriage to Larane. David and Larane married in September of 1967. They are the proud parents of four adult children: twins Amy and David; Lara; and Shannon.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in thanking David for more than three decades of service dedicated to protecting our

neighbors, and in wishing him and his family many joyous years ahead.

SALUTE TO FIREFIGHTER STEVE HALL

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to salute Steve Hall, the Montclair Fire Department Firefighter of the Year.

Our brave firefighters do a hero's work, exposing themselves to danger, in acts of selfless heroism.

Steve was nominated by his peers for his exemplary work, both within and outside the Department. Steve has been employed by the Montclair Fire Department for 22 years, presently holding the rank of Firefighter, and a certification to act as a Fire Engineer.

Steve has been involved in a number of volunteer efforts. This past summer, Steve served on a mission to Thailand, to aid the victims of land mines and military conflict. When Steve was in the Army, over 22 years ago, he worked in an orthopedic shop making prosthetic limbs. Steve contacted a former army colleague, Richard Fite, who owns the Brace Place. Richard aided Steve in learning and teaching proven techniques to provide amputees in Third World Countries with new prosthetic limbs. Steve raised the funds to go to Thailand on his own and donated his time, including taking his personal time off to go and help the unfortunate in Thailand.

Steve has also served on the Executive Board of the Montclair Firefighters' Association. He is quick to volunteer his time for Association matters, from staffing the cooking trailer to working for members to allow them to attend a class sponsored by the International Association of Fire Fighters or the California Professional Firefighters. Steve is always there, and can always be counted on.

Happily married for twenty years to his lovely wife, Theresa, together they are blessed with two fine children, Andrew Joseph and Kathryn Rose. We in the Congress salute him for his selfless efforts and achievements.

TRIBUTE TO BRIGADIER GENERAL HOMER A. BOUSHEY, USAF (RETIRED)

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to celebrate the life of a distinguished American and a beloved Californian, Brigadier General Homer A. Boushey, USAF (Retired).

Brigadier General Boushey died on December 22, 2000, at the age of 91. He was a native of San Francisco and a graduate of Stanford University. He enlisted as a flying cadet at Randolph Field, Texas, where he became interested in Robert H. Goddard's studies of extreme altitude flying. He flew a postal route

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between Cleveland and Newark in an open cockpit bi-plane, and then returned to San Francisco where he flew bi-planes from Crissy Field. He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for his heroism in bringing in a Douglas O-46 with damage to both ailerons and the main wing spar. With the outbreak of World War II, Boushey was assigned to a P-40 Pursuit Group, but was soon transferred to Research and Development to work on the development of jet engines and was instrumental in the development of the revolutionary Lockheed P-80.

His life history is a litany of "firsts" and of honors bestowed. He commanded the first U.S. jet fighter group, and held briefly the "over-water" air speed record. He was listed in the Aerospace Museum's 1959 Laureates Hall of Fame for his efforts on behalf of a military space program and he was invited to the President's Astronauts' Dinner after the successful moon landing.

Brigadier General Boushey, an ardent advocate of a strong national defense, was an early opponent to U.S. involvement in Vietnam, the arms race and nuclear proliferation. He sponsored California's Nuclear Freeze Initiative in 1982 and in June 2000, he was a signatory to the Global Security Institute's Joint Nuclear Reduction/Disarmament Statement.

After his retirement, in addition to pursuing his hobbies of tennis and inventing, he supported his wife in her career as a Councilwoman and Mayor of Portola Valley.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this great and good man whom I was proud to represent and to call my friend. I ask my colleagues to also join me in extending my deepest sympathy to Homer's beloved wife, Eleanor, and his children Annette, Helen, Boyd and Homer, Jr. We are indeed a better nation and a better people because of him.

HONORING BARBARA ANN RIEDER, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS

HON. ZOE LOFGREN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the achievements of Barbara Ann Rieder, Deputy Director of Operations for the Public Health Department of Santa Clara County. Ms. Rieder is retiring after over 35 years of dedicated service to the people of Santa Clara County.

Barbara Rieder began serving in the Department of Public Health in 1963 as a staff Public Health Nurse after graduating from the University of California at San Francisco. She was consistently commended for her dedication and the quality of her nursing care, and was promoted to Supervising Public Health Nurse and then Director of Public Health Nursing. Inspiring others with her tireless work for the health of the community, in 1980 Ms. Rieder became the Deputy Director of Operations for the Public Health Department she had joined 34 years earlier.

Working through the Public Health Department, Barbara Rieder addressed public health

crises such as AIDS and the effects of substance abuse on infants. Her work on behalf of children led to commendations from such diverse groups as the California Nurses Association, San Jose State University and the Women of Achievement Organization. Ms. Rieder's example has led many nurses to take a stronger role in legislative advocacy and public health. In her many articles and presentations, Ms. Rieder brought her compassion for the community to the often arcane matters of health policy.

Barbara Rieder expanded her service to the entire state during her tenure as the cofounder and president of the California Association of Public Health Nursing Directors, and as the president of the California Conference of Local Health Department Nursing Directors.

Barbara Rieder has been a role model and a leader in her community and in the county. After 35 years of service, her passionate concern for the health of the community is undiminished; her leadership and visionary approach have left their mark on both the Public Health Department and all of Santa Clara County.

I wish to thank Barbara Rieder for her compassionate and dedicated service to the County and wish her the best in her future endeavors. Furthermore, she has my personal thanks for our years of friendship. Her integrity, vision and strength will be sorely missed, but our lives are the richer for having had the chance to know her.

COMMENDING LT. GENERAL WILLIAM F. PITTS, AND REAR ADMIRAL ALLEN E. HILL

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, today I speak with great pride to commend and praise two magnificent Americans—men who unselfishly made a career of serving their country, in times of peace and war, one in the United States Air Force and the other in the United States Navy. On November 20, 2000 I had the honor of emceeding an event where the names of these native sons—both born in my Congressional district of Riverside, California—were inscribed on the Mission Inn Fliers' Wall. The men of whom I speak so highly and hold in such esteem are Lieutenant General William F. Pitts, U.S. Air Force, and Rear Admiral Allen E. Hill, U.S. Navy.

On March 26, 1934, the first wing ceremony of the Mission Inn Fliers' Wall took place and established a tradition that recognizes great aviators and contributors of aviation. For the ceremony a pair of copper wings, bearing the name of the date that the flier visited the Mission Inn, is attached to the wall of the St. Francis Chapel—The International Shrine of Aviators. A 20th century phenomenon, man's taking to the sky can be recognized by any visitor to the Fliers' Wall today, we have all seen incredible events in air or space in our individual lifetimes. I was proud to witness Lt. General William F. Pitts and Rear Admiral Allen E. Hill place their wings among the 141

presently on the wall—the wings of pioneers and heros—taking their place of honor among the great birdmen of history.

Lt. General William Pitts gave over 36 years to his country in the United States Air Force commanding a broad array of units from a bombardment squadron to the sixth Allied Tactical Air Force in NATO at Izmir, Turkey. In World War II he flew B-29 aircraft striking at the Japanese Empire from Pacific bases on 25 missions. He completed his service at March Air Force Base (now March Air Reserve Base) in 1975 as the Commanding General of the Fifteenth Air Force, Strategic Air Command. The Fifteenth Air Force was responsible for the Strategic Air Command operations in the Western United States and Alaska with a mixed force of reconnaissance, bomber aircraft and missiles that supported the national strategic deterrence mission.

Lt. General William Pitts has received numerous decorations and awards during his service that include the Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit with one oak leaf cluster, Distinguished Flying Cross with one oak leaf cluster, Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters, Air Force Commendation Medal, Purple Heart and others.

Rear Admiral Allen E. Hill made a career in the United States Navy serving as a carrier aviator, where he participated in five combat cruises and flew over 400 combat missions. In fact, he was twice deployed to Korea flying F-9/F-2 Panthers and, during his first combat cruise, he and three other pilots participated in the first all jet and highest aerial engagement in the history of air warfare. He retired only after accomplishing his objective of institutionalizing the tactical training of Naval officers responsible for Battle Group operations, through his opportunity to establish in Washington, DC, an office of Director of Tactical Readiness. In that position he was the first Admiral to be completely responsible for Naval Warfare Doctrine, the tactical training of Fleet Commanders and Battle Group Commanders, and the Assessment of Warfare Readiness.

Rear Admiral Allen E. Hill has been awarded over fifty personal combat decorations, including the Distinguished Service Medal, Four Distinguished Flying Crosses, the Purple Heart, three Legion of Merit awards, the Korean War Presidential Commendation, two Bronze Stars with "V" clasps for valor in combat and many others.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I bring the story of these two men to my colleagues. The Mission Inn Fliers' Wall recognizes the role aviation has had in America's fight for freedom and democracy. To Lt. General William Pitts and Rear Admiral Allen Hill I would like to say "God Bless You" and "God Bless America"—without them, and all of our service men and women, America would not be the strong and healthy democracy it is today.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM D. HOOPER, D.D.S. FOR HIS DEDICATED SERVICE TO COLUMBUS, OHIO

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I today pay special tribute to an outstanding individual from the State of Ohio. Dr. William D. Hooper, a general dentist, is celebrating more than twenty-five years of distinguished service to his community in Columbus, OH.

Dr. Hooper, originally a Tennessee native, attended Lambuth College prior to entering the University of Tennessee, College of Dentistry. After graduation, he served the North Carolina Department of Human Resources as a practicing dentist. In 1975, he moved to the Columbus area where he has resided ever since.

Setting up his practice more than 25 years ago in Upper Arlington, Dr. Hooper and his staff have embodied the practice's motto, "Excellence by Choice." Dr. Hooper has constantly sought to hone his skills at the prestigious L.D. Pankey Institute for Dental Education. Throughout his career, Dr. Hooper has trained under some of the most recognized names in dentistry, such as Dr. Frank Spear of Seattle, WA, Dr. Peter Dawson of St. Petersburg, FL, and Dr. Mark Piper also of St. Petersburg, FL. He has mastered many techniques in cosmetic dentistry as well as focused on determining the many causes of Temporal Mandibular Joint Dysfunction and how to treat the problems associated with it.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Hooper's dedication and service have earned him the highest regard for his character and abilities as a dentist. At this time, I would ask my colleagues of the 107th Congress to join me in paying special tribute to Dr. William D. Hooper. His professionalism and service to his community are an example for all citizens of Ohio and across the country. We thank him, and wish him the very best in all of his future endeavors.

VOTING DISENFRANCHISEMENT

HON. DONNA M. CHRISTENSEN

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, today this body meets in a joint session to certify the Electoral College votes for the 43rd President of our nation.

As an African American, a member of a "so called" minority and a person of Caribbean descent, while I accept the decision of the Supreme Court and will also accept the results of this process today, I do so with a strong resolve born out of the hurt and disappointment in the events of the past two months.

The disenfranchisement of many citizens of our country whose legally cast votes were not counted has left a dark cloud over the country—a cloud which will not easily clear with the inauguration and the administering of the oath

of office. We cannot turn back the hands of time, however, nor change what is past. But we can determine to shape and direct our future.

And so I pledge to work with my colleagues in the Congressional Black Caucus, other members of Congress and national leaders to put in place whatever policies and introduce and support whatever legislation which will ensure that a travesty such as this never happens again. We must commit ourselves to restoring the integrity of the election process in this country.

As we return to work later this month, we must include among our first priority items addressing the many unmet needs in the Territories, in other districts of color, in our rural areas and poor communities.

The Congressional Black Caucus have in the past been referred to as the "conscience of the Congress" and the "Fairness Cops of the Nation." As such, we will take the lead on these issues on behalf of those we proudly represent. It is incumbent on all of us though—the president-elect and his Cabinet, as well as the leadership in Congress—to be our full partners in this effort to lift up all Americans and make sure that no one is left behind.

We have the wherewithal to do it, now as never before. A time of plenty like this is not promised again. And so, if not now, when!! And if not us, who!!

Let us seize this time to make America the great country it is destined to be.

HONORING HARRY E. JOHNSON, SR.

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I honor today my fellow Texan Harry E. Johnson, Sr. for his upcoming inauguration as the 31st General President of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. in Houston, Texas, January 12–14, 2001.

It is fitting that as the world focuses on the election of the first American President for the 21st Century, Alpha members direct their time and attention to welcoming General President-Elect Johnson as a rising community leader. Throughout his career—and, as a loving husband to Karen and father to their children Jennifer, Harry Jr., and Nicholas—Harry Johnson has exemplified and advanced the Alpha Phi Alpha motto . . . "manly deeds, scholarship and love for all mankind."

General President-Elect Johnson, a native of St. Louis, Missouri, was elected to the position of General President after serving as the fraternity's Legal Counsel, Johnson practices law in Houston and serves as adjunct professor of Law at Texas Southern University's Thurgood Marshall School of Law. Honoring the legacy of past presidents, Johnson plans to fulfill many of the commitments started by his predecessors, including building a national memorial to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Alpha Phi Alpha was given the sole authority by the United States Congress to design and build a memorial to Dr. King. The winning design was

unveiled during this past September's Congressional Black Caucus meeting in Washington, D.C. Johnson has made it clear that he will not waver from the fraternity's commitment to stand in the forefront of the civil rights movement. The national memorial to Dr. King for which Johnson is working to bring to fruition is a symbol of that commitment.

Included in Johnson's agenda for the next four years is an Economic Development plan that will allow Alpha Phi Alpha members the opportunity to infuse their local economies by bringing in National franchise into inner cities. He will also continue planning for the Centennial Celebration of the fraternity's founding. Rich with history, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. is the first intercollegiate Greek-letter fraternity founded for African-Americans. In 1906, the fraternity's founders had two motives in starting the organization: empowering African-Americans through their continuance of their education and promoting fellowship and unity among college men in their continuous fight for African-American civil rights. Among those who have led the fight are distinguished Alpha Phi Alpha members such as W.E.B. DuBois, Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Edward Brooke, Martin Luther King, Jr., Thurgood Marshall, Andrew Young, William Gray, Paul Robeson, and many others.

The inaugural event Harry Johnson is hosting in Houston sets the stage for a continuation of Alpha's dedication to public service. The theme for this unprecedented event, "Commitment, Excellence & Achievement . . . A New Generation of Leadership," will help Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity to move forward with vigor, dedication and vision.

Mr. Speaker, Harry Johnson believes that regardless of our socio-economic backgrounds, in some capacity, we are all affected by the hardships that institutionalized racism has placed on African-American men. As the new General President of Alpha Phi Alpha, his commitment to education and mentorship will serve the communities of his fraternity well. I congratulate Alpha Phi Alpha and my fellow Texan and friend, Harry E. Johnson, Sr.

RECOGNIZE REVEREND RONALD I. SCHUPP FOR HIS DEDICATION TOWARDS A FREE TIBET

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to give my full support once again to the work of Chicago civil and human rights leader Reverend Ronald I. Schupp, who is embarking on his fifth annual peaceful twenty-four hour fast and vigil outside of the Chinese Consulate in Chicago. Reverend Schupp is calling upon the government of the People's Republic of China to grant independence to Tibet and its people.

His vigil will be held on March 10, the day that is known each year as Tibetan National Day. This day recognizes the ongoing efforts and continuing struggle of the Tibetan people to gain their freedom.

I fully support Reverend Schupp and the vigil he is undertaking once again.

OBJECTION

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, in a short while we will gather in a joint session to count the electoral vote from November's Presidential contest. We will count these votes even though the Republican appointees on the Supreme Court slammed the door in the face of thousands of Florida voters by refusing to allow their votes to be counted. Ironically, Republican legal advisors used the "equal protection" clause of the 14th amendment to argue their case while denying equal protection to thousands whose votes were never counted. The message calls to mind George Orwell's famous words that "some are more equal than others."

One fact is not in dispute: that Vice President AL GORE won over 539,000 more votes nationwide than George W. Bush. That makes it even more important that we get an accurate vote in Florida.

As a member of the House International Relations Committee, I have had the privilege of monitoring elections around the world. Never have I seen a case like this—where one candidate's first cousin was hired by a major news network to call the election results; where that same candidate's campaign co-chair had the authority to certify the election results and rushed to do so before all ballots had been counted; where the certification was signed by the candidate's brother, the Governor, and where Supreme Court members appointed by the candidate's father halted a vote count. Is this the model of democracy we want to hold up to the rest of the world? I urge my colleagues to refuse to be a part of this undemocratic process.

IN MEMORY OF PAUL STANLEY EBENSTEINER

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to Paul Stanley Ebensteiner, a decorated patriot, a successful businessman, a loving family man, a philanthropist, and a good friend.

Paul passed away Sunday, leaving behind a legacy of living, achieving and sharing the American dream.

He joined the Marines during the Korean War, where he served with distinction. An excerpt from his official service record book reads: "Combat operations against North Korean Forces; assault and seizure of Inchon, Korea; capture and securing of Seoul, Korea; operations against enemy forces in south and central Korea; is authorized to wear the Bronze Star, Good Conduct Medal, Korean Service with three stars, Presidential Unit Citation with one star, Purple Heart, and the United Nations Service ribbons." Paul retired from the Marines at the rank of Technical Sergeant.

In 1970, he founded the Ebensteiner Company, one of the largest general engineering contractors in California. He was named Contractor of the Year in 1999, and was a member in good standing with the Southern California Contractors Association.

At about the same time as he founded Ebensteiner Company, he married June. Together they raised seven children: Paul George, Rebecca, Pennie, Debra, Suzanne, Therese, and Christine. Paul and June are also blessed with 10 grandchildren.

Paul Stanley Ebensteiner was a successful family man and businessman, and he believed in sharing his blessings with the community. Among the philanthropic organizations he and June supported were Mary Health for the Sick, the building of the Los Angeles Cathedral, the United States Hospice Foundation, and the June Ebensteiner Hospice Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, Paul realized his dream and then shared his dream with many, many more. He was, to me, the definition of a Great American. I know my colleagues will join me in sending condolences to his family and in paying tribute to his memory.

SALUTE TO FIRE ENGINEER CHRIS ALTEN

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to salute Fire Engineer Chris Alten, the Montclair Fire Department Employee of the Year.

Our brave firefighters do a hero's work, exposing themselves to danger, in acts of selfless heroism. As Fire Engineer, Chris ensures that the Montclair Fire Department is in top condition to meet these challenges, contribution to excellent quality and livability of fire stations.

Chris joined the Montclair Fire Department as a Comprehensive Employment Training Act (C.E.T.A.) Firefighter in October 1976. Chris was hired as a regular Firefighter in October 1979. Chris' mechanical abilities and skills contributed to his quick promotion to Fire Engineer in July 1980.

It is a combination of Chris' mechanical abilities, his "can do" attitude and his steady and extremely dependable contribution to his crew and to the Montclair Fire Department that led to his selection as the Montclair Fire Department Employee of the Year.

During his employment, Chris has saved the City thousands of dollars in both time and material through a variety of construction projects that would have otherwise been done by outside vendors. Examples include: the replacement of all of the sinks and faucets in the fire stations, several remodeling projects that included framing, drywall and the installation of windows and doors in both stations and innumerable small projects.

Chris is a multi-talented and valued employee of the Montclair Fire Department. We in the Congress salute him for his selfless efforts and achievements.

January 6, 2001

A TRIBUTE TO HENRY SCIARONI
ON THE OCCASION OF BEING
AWARDED THE BRONZE STAR

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, 56 years ago Lt. Hank Sciaroni led a group of U.S. troops through hostile Nazi territory after his bomber crash-landed on an Italian beach. His heroics went unrecognized until December 18, 2000 when he was finally honored for his valor with the Bronze Star.

On October 20, 1944, when Lt. Sciaroni realized that his B-24 Liberator bomber wasn't going to make it back, he told his pilot to crash land on the Italian beach below because he knew that the B-24 was a heavy plane that would sink before the crew could get out.

It was not the only time Lt. Sciaroni would have to think quickly. After the wheels-up crash landing, Lt. Sciaroni took command of one of the three groups created by the downed crew members. For the next two weeks Lt. Sciaroni used his training, his quick thinking and his ability to speak Italian not only to evade capture and get his group back to safety, but to collect vital intelligence along the way. The other two groups of crew members were captured by German forces. Lt. Sciaroni would have been recommended for a medal, but by the time he made it back to his squadron his commanding officer who would have nominated him had been killed in action. Lt. Sciaroni went back into action and served out the War.

When I became aware of this war time story, I committed myself to secure the honor which had evaded this young and brave Lieutenant for 56 years. While it is extremely rare for medals to be awarded so long after an episode has occurred, we searched the military archives for crew reports. Fortunately, Hank Sciaroni had saved a copy of a report the

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frontline unit made when he reached friendly forces. After petitioning the U.S. Army, they granted our request and Hank Sciaroni was finally honored.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege to honor Hank Sciaroni with the Bronze Star. He represents the collective courage many of our soldiers displayed during WWII and we are a grateful and better nation because of him.

COMMEMORATING THE COMPLETION OF THE 103-MILE ADOPTED REGIONAL METRORAIL SYSTEM

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, January 6, 2001

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, this region, and indeed this Nation, can take great pride in the fact that on Saturday, January 13, 2001, the final rail transit segment of the planned 103-mile Adopted Regional Metrorail System will be put into service. This most significant milestone represents the culmination of a great dream of a visionary group of people in the 1960's that our Nation's Capital would join other great capital cities in having a rapid transit system.

Congress was a full partner in the creation of WMATA, beginning in 1952 when Congress passed the National Capital Planning Act mandating that plans be developed to facilitate movement throughout the region. In 1967, the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority was created by Congress to build and operate a premier subway system worthy of the Nation's Capital. Every Congress and Administration since has recognized and confirmed the Federal commitment to the Metrorail and Metrobus system.

From the outset, construction of the Metrorail system was a monumental undertaking. As directed by President Lyndon Johnson, it was monumental in design, befitting the beauty

and dignity of our Nation's Capital. Metro's designers used architecture that is aesthetically compatible with the history and symbolism of the capital city. Architects sought simplicity, durability, and a sense of timelessness that would serve future generations.

On January 13th, we will gather at the Branch Avenue Station in Prince George's County Maryland to symbolically drive the last spike in the 103-mile Metrorail System. We can only marvel at the handsome return on investment on the public's \$10 billion investment and remember that in today's dollars the 103-mile system would have cost \$22 billion.

Since opening day in March of 1976, more than two billion transit rides have been taken. We have revitalized communities in the vicinity of rail stations. Engineers and contractors from throughout the nation have benefitted from jobs and construction contracts. We have reduced energy consumption, improved air quality and enhanced mobility for the transit dependent. Everyday the Metrorail and Metrobus system take thousands of people to jobs, schools, hospitals, family and other pursuits. It is virtually impossible to truly quantify the unlimited contributions our world acclaimed Metro system has made to the quality of life in the national capital region.

Metrorail ridership has been topping records over the past year. Of the top twenty-five weekday ridership records in Metrorail history, twenty-two have occurred in the last year, as Metrorail carried well over 600,000 trips on those days.

We in Congress, the region, and the Nation can be proud that we have created such a fine public transit system, worthy of our capital. The success of the beautiful Metrorail system is testament to the vision and federal-regional cooperation over the past fifty years, as well as the profound dedication of the people that designed, built and now operate the finest transit system in the world. Please join me in congratulating WMATA on achieving this awesome milestone.